Ain Shams University

Egypt

The Borders of the Gated Communities: Between Spatial Boundaries and Social Segregation

A Thesis submitted in the Partial Fulfillment for the Requirement of the Degree of Master
of Science in Integrated Urbanism and Sustainable Design

By

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Malak Hazem

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Lastly, I wish to honor the memory of my grandfather, who played an integral role in shaping the person I have become. Despite his physical absence, I know he watches over me. I am confident that he would be proud of my accomplishments

v

Malak Hazem

The Borders of The Gated Communities: Between Spatial Boundaries and Social Segregation

Abstract

Gated communities have become a prevalent feature of contemporary urban landscapes, raising concerns about social segregation. This research focuses on the spatial features and landscape elements within the borders of gated communities and their impact on social interaction and segregation. This thesis aims to address the main question: How does the landscape design of the border zone affect the activity of the public/private interface of gated communities? Additionally, it explores the conceptualization of borders as physical methods of segregation and the potential for alternative approaches. Existing research acknowledges the presence of social segregation in gated communities but provides limited insight into the specific role of landscape elements behind the boundaries only. This study aims to fill this gap by examining the relationship between gated communities, social segregation, and spatial boundaries from an interdisciplinary perspective that addresses the need to examine this topic comprehensively, using qualitative methods and case studies, to provide a clear understanding by combining sociological and landscape studies, and conducting interviews with residents, local authorities, developers, and designers, to explore the design elements and the ways in which borders and landscape elements contribute to social boundaries. The research sheds light on the impact of different landscape elements on social segregation and highlights the importance of considering alternative approaches to reinforce community integration that offers practical recommendations for the design and development of future residential communities.

Keywords: *Borders, Boundaries, Wallification, Gated Communities, Social Segregation, Landscape Design, Spatial Boundaries, Community Engagement, Placemaking, Gradient, Blurred, Environmental Psychology.*

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Acronyms and abbreviations

GC	"Gated Communities"
GCR	"Greater Cairo Region"
NUCA	"New Urban Communities Authority"
KPI	"Key Performance Indicators"
IC "Internal Communities"	"Residents of Gated Communities"
EC "External Communities"	"Residents Living Around Gated Communities"
HOA	"Home Owners Association"
N/A	"Not Available"
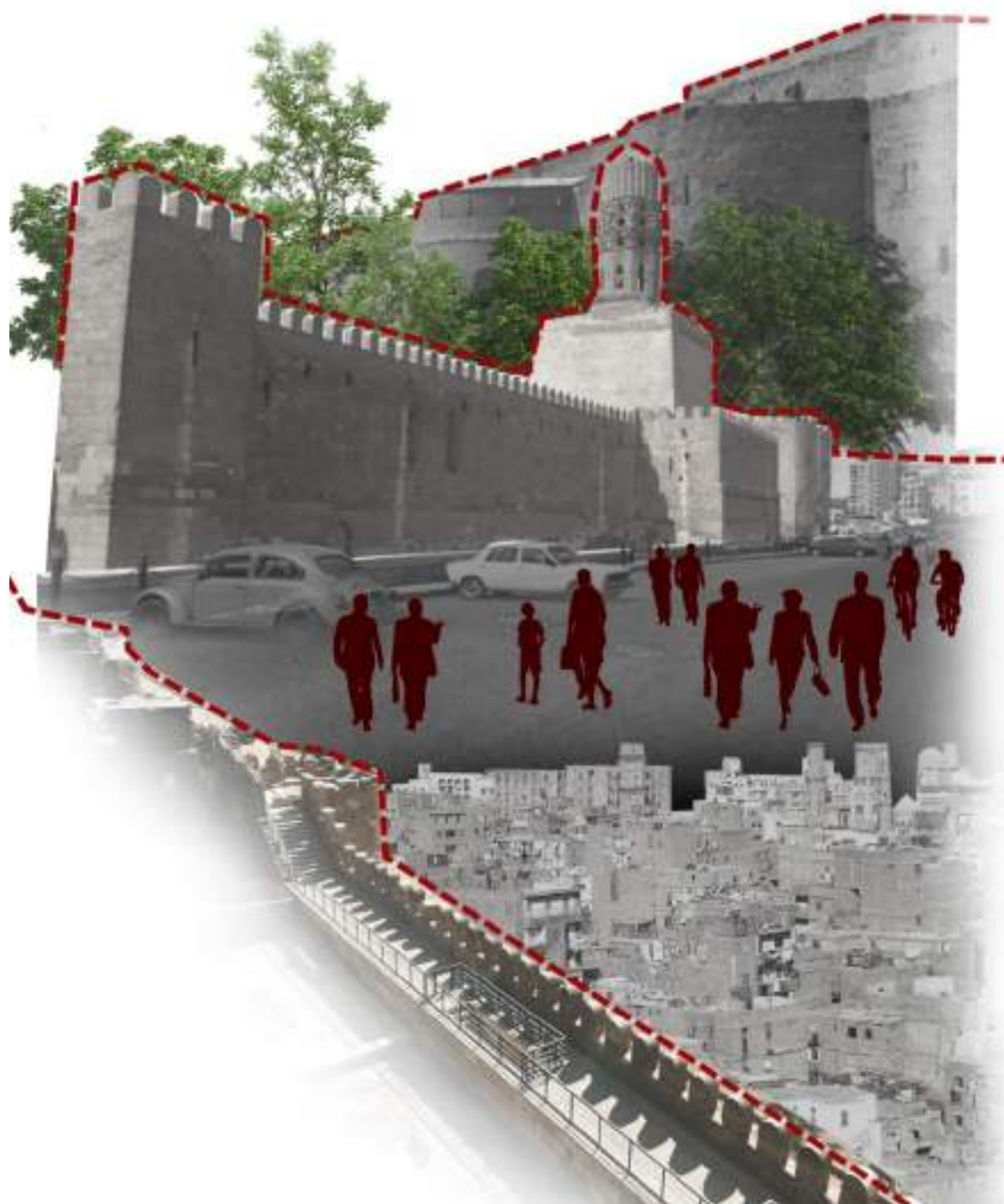
Chapter 01

Setting The Stage

[Introducing The Research Problems, Questions, Objectives, Scope, & Methodology]

"Good Fences Make Good Neighbors" - (Frost).

Chapter 01

1.1. Introduction

In the dusty streets of Egypt, a stark divide has emerged. Behind towering walls and iron gates lie the gated communities, symbols of wealth and privilege. Beyond them, the sprawling neighborhoods of the working class, left to grapple with social problems. This divide is not simply one of space, but of class, culture, and power. It is a manifestation of the deep inequalities that plague Egyptian society, and a symptom of the broader global trend towards urban segregation. While the physical borders of these gated communities are clear, their social boundaries are far more opaque. Who is allowed within these walls, and who is shut out? How do these communities reinforce existing hierarchies and exacerbate social divisions? And what are the long-term consequences of such segregation for the fabric of Egyptian society? Moreover, the landscape plays a pivotal role in creating and reinforcing these boundaries, serving as a stark reminder of the vast chasm between the haves and the have-nots. The walls and iron gates that enclose the gated communities create a clear physical and social divide, establishing a sense of exclusivity and privilege for those living behind them. The manicured lawns, pristine swimming pools, and other luxurious amenities are not accessible to those outside the walls, further emphasizing the stark contrast in living conditions. The consequences of such segregation are dire and far-reaching. The lack of interaction between different social classes can lead to a lack of understanding and empathy, exacerbating social divisions and perpetuating inequality. The gated communities may also divert resources and attention away from the working-class neighborhoods, perpetuating the cycle of the social problems. This segregation is a ticking time bomb that threatens to tear apart the very fabric of Egyptian society, and it is imperative that we take urgent action to address these issues before it is too late (Wang, 2018).

This thesis explores the complex interplay between spatial boundaries and social segregation in Egypt's gated communities. Drawing on a range of theoretical frameworks focusing on the sociological, psychological, environmental and cultural frameworks, along with empirical data, it argues that these communities

are not simply a reflection of existing social hierarchies, but actively contribute to their reproduction. Ultimately, this thesis seeks to shed light on a pressing issue that has profound implications for Egypt and beyond. It is a call to action, urging policymakers, as local authorities, as well as the developers, urban planners, and citizens alike to confront the challenges of spatial and social segregation, and work towards a more just and equitable future, as said by the poet (Frost); "Good fences make good neighbors".

1.1.1. Between past & present | Evolution of gated communities in Egypt

Gated communities have become increasingly popular in Egypt over the past few decades, as a result of various social, economic, and political factors (Almatarneh, 2012). These communities are characterized by their enclosed and secured physical boundaries, and they often offer a range of amenities and services to their residents. The history of gated communities in Egypt can be traced back to the medieval Islamic era, where Gawhar al-Siqilli established Cairo as the Fatimid Caliphate's new royal capital in 969 CE, with a protective wall. The Fatimids constructed a second wall around Cairo in 1092. The fortified gates at the gateways of the double-walled city protected both the inner and exterior city sections. The primary goal was defense, but they also distinguished the districts and movements of the various social and economic groups (Lane-Poole, 1918). See (Figure 1). The term "Greater Cairo" refers to an expanded metropolitan area surrounding the city of Cairo, Egypt. The evolution of this term is primarily due to the urbanization and population growth that has occurred over time. The term "Greater Cairo" is commonly used to describe this extended metropolitan area that includes Cairo itself, as well as its surrounding cities and districts. It recognizes the interdependence and interconnectedness of these areas, both in terms of population and economic activities. The evolution of the term "Greater Cairo" also reflects the need for regional planning and coordination of infrastructure, transportation, and public services across the broader metropolitan area. It facilitates a more comprehensive approach to urban development and governance, particularly in addressing common challenges and

managing growth effectively. (Mohamed, 2021)

Figure 1, Gates of Cairo, Source: (Lane-Poole, 1918).

Many of the surrounding gates had artistic components and enriched decorative aspects that represented the ruler's and city's conquests, power, faith, and influence, also this is where wealthy Egyptians lived, and considered as exclusive neighborhoods for being walled off from the rest of the city (Pradines, 2018). The primary purpose was defense, but they also differentiated the various social and economic classes' districts and movements. However, it was not until the 1980s and 1990s that the concept of gated communities truly took off in Egypt. This period saw a significant increase in urbanization, as well as a growing sense of insecurity among the middle and upper classes, who were concerned about crime, pollution, and congestion in the city (Pradines, 2018), so it all started by walling the cities, then the public buildings, to privatization of public spaces, to

street barriers, to security walls and finally to the current status which is the walls of the gated communities. See (Figure 2).

Walling Cities

Walling Public Buildings

Privatization Of Public Spaces

Street Barriers

Security Walls

Walls Of Gated Communities

Figure 2, Evolution of Walls in Egypt, Source: The Author

The first gated communities in Egypt were primarily located on the outskirts of Cairo, and they were marketed as exclusive and luxurious enclaves that offered a high standard of living. (Almatarneh, 2012) These communities were mostly inhabited by wealthy Egyptians and expatriates, who enjoyed the privacy and security that came with living in a gated community. Over time, the popularity of gated communities grew, and they began to spread to other parts of Egypt, including the North Coast and the Red Sea. One of the key factors driving the growth of gated communities in Egypt is the country's widening income gap, which has led to a growing sense of social inequality and exclusivity. Gated communities are often seen as a symbol of wealth and status, and they offer residents a sense of exclusivity and superiority over those who cannot afford to live in such communities. This has contributed to the social segregation of Egyptian society, as gated communities create physical and social boundaries between residents and non-residents (Hend, 2017). Another important factor contributing to the growth of gated communities in Egypt is the country's political instability and insecurity. The 2011 revolution and its aftermath led to a sense of uncertainty and insecurity among the middle and upper classes, who feared for their safety and the security of their property. Gated communities offer a sense of security and stability, and they are often seen as a way to insulate oneself from the chaos and instability of the outside world. However, the rise of gated communities in Egypt has also raised concerns about their impact on urban

planning and development. Critics argue that gated communities contribute to urban sprawl and the fragmentation of the city, and they often lack the infrastructure and services needed to support sustainable urban development. Additionally, gated communities can exacerbate social inequality and exclusion, as they create physical and social barriers that separate different segments of society. (Ghonimi, 2011) According to the Egyptian's municipalities it was found that the zone that has the highest percentage of the emergence of gated communities is New Cairo, that's why I chose it as the zone of my study.

Municipality	Total Area (Feddan)	GC with residential uses	GC Area (Feddan)	GC % of each municipality's total area
New Cairo	643000	220	47000	10%
El-Shorouk	14500	35	1575	15%
El-Obour	24200	2	560	2%
Sheikh Zayed	9200	50	4312	46%
6th of October	67000	159	19460	29%
Total	697600	466	72907	

Gated Communities Percentage According to The Egyptian Municipalities, Source: (Ghonimi, Identification of Gated Communities in Egypt, 2011)

(Blakely&Snyder, 1997) conducted one of the most extensive studies of gated communities and presented the most widely debated typology of the phenomena. They recognized three categories of gated communities: lifestyle communities, prestige communities, and security zone communities, The categories, in theory, reflect ideal kinds that certain markets are served. They claim that in practice,

communities may exhibit a mix of these characteristics.

Type	Feature	Subtypes	Characteristics
Lifestyle	Emphasize common amenities and cater to a leisure class with shared interests	Retirement	Shared access to amenities for an active lifestyle
		Golf & Leisure	
		Suburban new town	
Prestige	Reflect desire for image, privacy, and control, focusing on community & exclusivity	Enclaves of rich & famous	Secured and guarded privacy to restrict access for high class people
		Top-fifth developments	
		Executive middle class	
Security Zone	Reflect fear; involve retrofitting fences, gates on public spaces & controlling access	City perch	Restricted public access, closed access to some streets
		Sub urban perch	
		Barricade perch	

General Categorization of Gated Communities, Source: (Blakely&Snyder, 1997)

1.2. Research Scope

The emergence of the gated communities is now a trend that the author believes we have to deal with this trend instead of calling to stop its emergence, the impacts that these communities do is clear, as creating a visible physical border can be seen by everyone, but what's beyond the borders? Not behind, but the border itself, and how it can be blurred, and what element has the strongest and the least impact. However, the aim of the research is to investigate these impacts subjectively, with an emphasis on the community's perception of the various landscape elements, the behavioral patterns of the local community towards their district, and how those elements affected the vibrancy and appeal of the neighborhood as a whole, and ultimately the urban quality of life of its society.

1.3. Problem Statement

The thesis is centered around the issue of segregated communities, which is caused by various factors such as different social classes, territorial behavior, and gated neighborhoods. The root causes of these factors include social mobility, migration, income gaps, seeking exclusivity, and lack of security and privacy. Additionally, exposure to different cultures and changes in perceptions, beliefs, and behaviors contribute to the emergence of new trends, which further reinforce the existing boundaries and divisions. However, **the core problem** lies in the conceptualization of borders through **walls** as a means of **segregation**, rather than creating **reinforcements** to promote **inclusivity and diversity**. Therefore, the thesis aims to explore alternative approaches to address the issue of segregated communities and promote social integration and cohesion. As shown in (Figure 3).
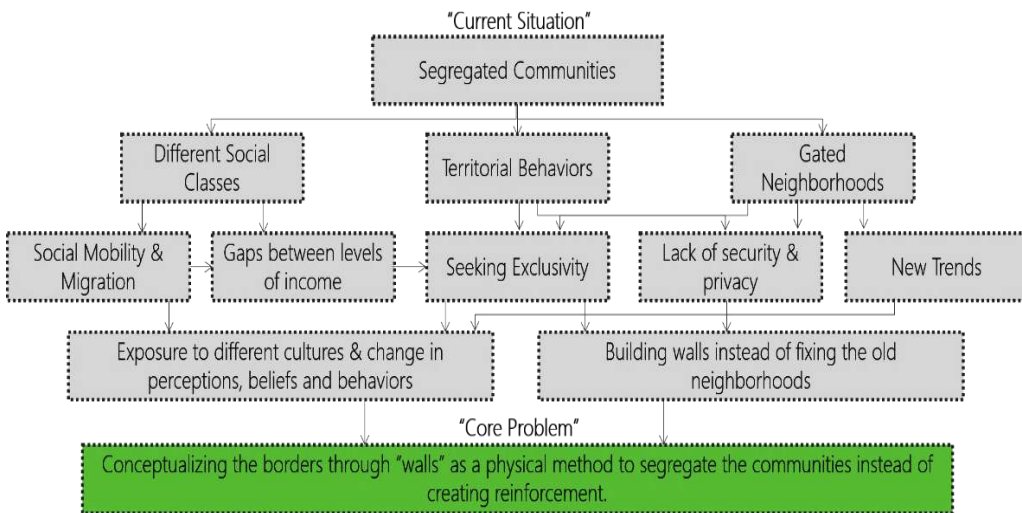
Figure 3, RCA of the core problem

1.4. Research Objectives

The main objective of this thesis is to transform the borders of new communities from the gated form to a more gradient one that supports community engagement. This involves breaking down physical and social barriers to create inclusive and diverse spaces for residents. The secondary objectives of the thesis include providing safety, privacy, and exclusivity through new integrated

landscape design principles at the borders of the community. The thesis also aims to address the human behavior and attitudes, the possible methods to control movement and visual access through integrated landscape elements, and analyze tangible and intangible elements in landscape design and categorize them according to their priority and impact. Additionally, the thesis seeks to find out how to enhance the sense of belonging and place attachment among residents, and find common interests to engage people from different social classes in Egypt in one public space. By achieving these objectives, the thesis aims to promote social integration and cohesion within communities and create a more inclusive and sustainable built environment as shown in (Figure 4)Figure 4, Thesis Objectives.
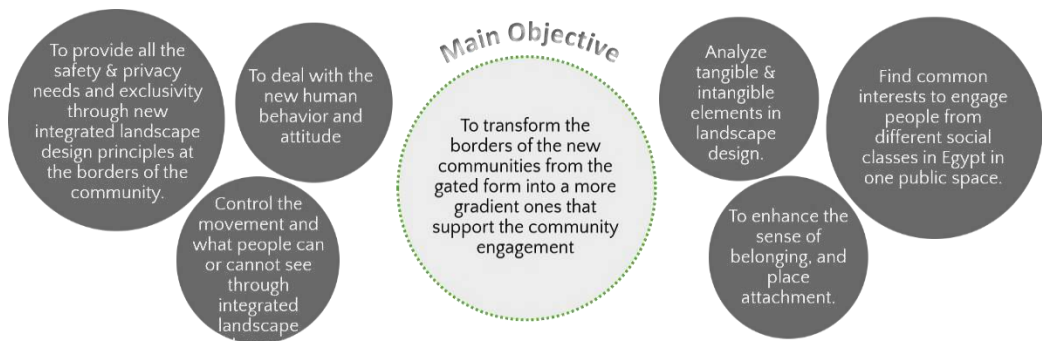
Figure 4, Thesis Objectives

1.5. Research Questions

The main research question is:

How does the walls & fences directly affect activity at the public/private interface?

However, several research questions along with secondary questions are asked to help achieve the objectives of the research.

1. What are the **design principles** that should be followed in designing this edge to integrate the people with ensuring that all the social aspects aren't invaded "safety, privacy, exclusivity & So forth."?

2. How to **smoothen the border** "the walls" to be more **gradient** and **dissolved** within the design?

3. What are the **prior landscape elements** that affect the **safety** & those

affecting the **aesthetic appeal** of the surrounding neighborhoods?

1.6. Methodology

The methodology of this research follows both theoretical and analytical approaches. The theoretical approach is summed up in urban theories related to the environmental psychology, and its main aim is to test and find the connections between the physical or the spatial factors and the social psychological factors. As well as reviewing international literature of the gated communities' categorization and emergence to formulate a whole picture on the issue from past experiences. Analytically, in order to understand the border phenomena, while quantitative and qualitative methods were conducted to evaluate the current situation by objectively mapping the current status through all the spatial or physical features in the built environment and subjectively by mapping everything that is not tangible, as the perceptions of the people, their behaviors, attitude, feelings, emotions, and perspectives of people who are in direct contact with the districts the thesis tackles in the analysis part, using questionnaires and interviews with multiple stakeholders, as the residents, the local authorities, and the involved private sectors. Moreover, the methodology of the research is following an inductive research approach, which involves building generalizations based on specific observations or data as shown in (Figure 5).

Specific Observations

Pattern Recognition

General Conclusion
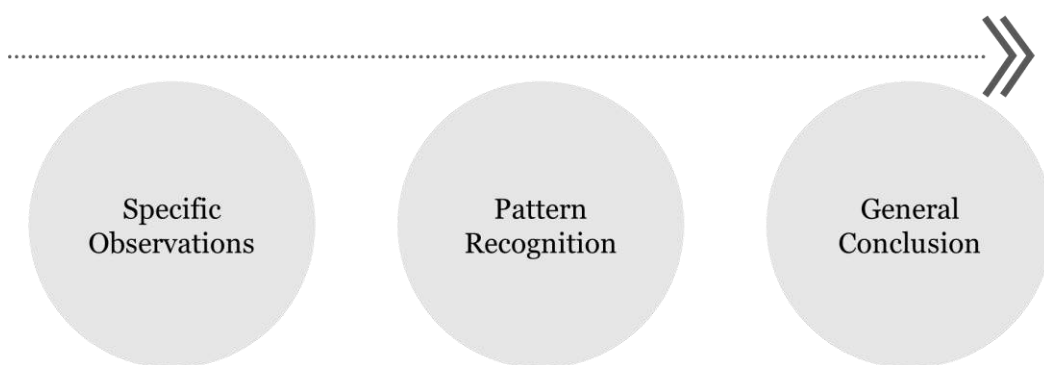
Figure 5, Inductive Research Approach, Source: The Author

The thesis also aims to understand more how these spatial and social factors can affect the place identity, as in many theories it's described as "those dimensions of self that define the individual's personal identity in relation to the physical environment by means of a complex pattern of conscious and unconscious ideas,

feelings, values, goals, preferences, skills, and behavioral tendencies relevant to a specific environment" (Haartsen, 2003). As a result of that, the physical environment (form), behaviors (function), and appearance and interpretations (conceptions) will be revised as well as additional aspects retrieved from the international overview. Case study analysis and assessments will be conducted within this framework, taking into account the determinants of landscape features and present interrelationships, which will be thoroughly elaborated in the following chapter. See (Figure 6).
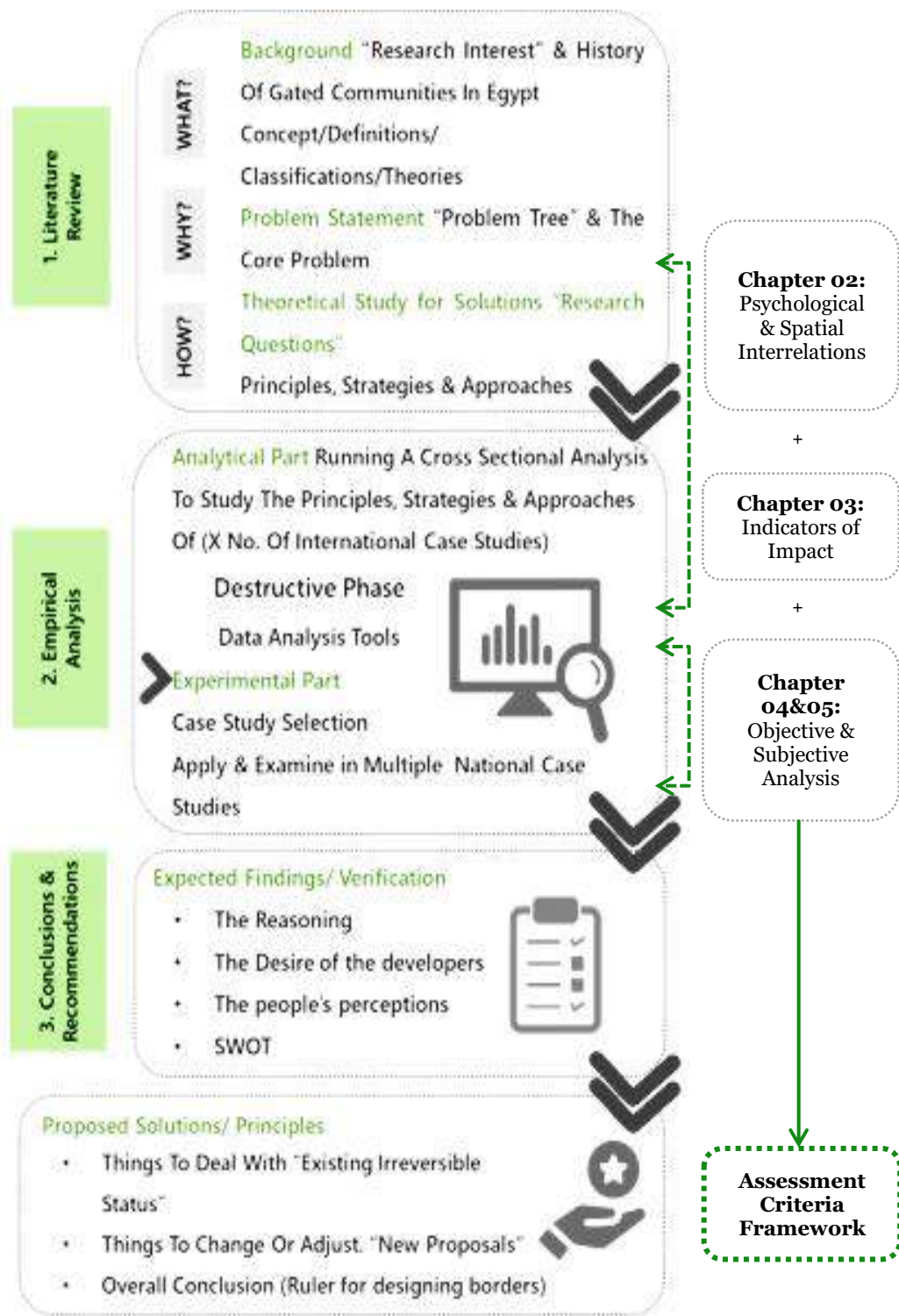
Figure 6, Conceptual Framework, Source: The Author.

1.7. Research Structure

This study falls into the category of exploratory deductive research that employs an interdisciplinary combination of qualitative and quantitative methods and tools. In order to accomplish the primary goals of this research, a framework is implemented that breaks down into six main sections as illustrated in (Figure 7, Research Phases, Source: The Author:

Section 01, the introductory section where the stage is being set by exploring the past and the present situation and identifying the research problem and questions, as well as the research objectives and methodology.

Section 02, where all the interrelations between the physical and the psychological features are being identified through desktop research into international literature and theories.

So, the first two sections are mainly focusing on the theories part.

Section 03, where through a condense desktop research, an analysis of international case studies took place, in order to extract all the possible design principles and identifying the core indicators of impact and reaching an assessment criteria.

Section 04, is identified as the preparatory stage for the empirical part of the research, where all the data collection tools and methods are identified briefly, as well as the case study selection reasoning, so this chapter is mainly focusing on the research methodology.

Section 05, and the core of the thesis, where all the field work took place, two national case studies where thoroughly analyzed in a multidimensional approach, by analyzing all the tangible and intangible elements that were identified in Section 03, also getting an overview about the existing issues and the perception of the communities, as well as analyzing the dynamics of activities and all the limitations and possibilities.

Finally, Section 06, it is divided into two parts, **the first part**, is the general conclusion, **the second part** which is the discussions or the way towards the solution is also divided into two parts the first part is the existing issues that we can **deal with**, and the issues to **avoid falling into**.

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CHAPTER 01
Setting The Stage

Introduction · Research Scope · Problem Statement · Research Objectives · Research Questions · Methodology · Research Phases

CHAPTER 02
Beyond Physical Borders

Understanding the Community · Landscape as an Engagement Method · Tangible & Intangible Elements · Border Phenomena · Human Vs. Physical Form

Territoriality · Place Attachment · Place Identity · P-E Congruence

CHAPTER 03
The Blurred Borders

Types of Boundaries · Case of Qifu Village, China · Reasons of Having Boundaries · Community's Perceptions · Implemented Principles & Strategies

CHAPTER 04
Case Study Selection

Case Study Approach · Why New Cairo? · Exploring History · Reasons of Shifting · Data Collection Tools & Sampling

CHAPTER 05
Case Study | Data Analysis

Background About Case Studies · Psychological Vs. Spatial · Communities' Perception · Decision Makers & Their Roles · Issues Identifications

CHAPTER 06
Conclusions & Recommendations

Key Findings · Steps Towards The Solution · Recommendations

How to smoothen the border "the walls" to be more gradient and dissolved within the design?

What are the design principles that should be followed in designing this edge?

How does the walls & fences directly affect activity at the public/private interface?

What are the prior landscape elements that affect the safety & those affecting the aesthetic appeal of the surrounding neighborhoods?

Figure 7, Research Phases, Source: The Author

1.8. Summary of chapter 01

CHAPTER 01
Setting The Stage

Introduction

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PRESENT

Research Scope

Landscape Design of the Border Zone

Problem Statement

Core Problem

Problem Tree

Conceptualization of borders through walls as a means of segregation, rather than creating reinforcements to promote inclusivity and diversity.

Research Objectives

Main Objective

to transform the borders of new communities from the gated form to a more gradient one that supports community engagement.

Research Questions

Main Question

How does the walls & fences directly affect activity at the public/private interface?

+Secondary Questions

[Deductive Approach]

Methodology

- Theories

- Past Literature & History

Theoretical Approach

Quantitative & Qualitative Analysis

Analytical Approach

Research Phases

Research Chapters

+

Questions Answered in Each Chapter

16

In the next chapter, we will delve deeper into the research question posed in this thesis and explore various theories. The chapter will begin by providing a brief understanding of the meaning of the community and its characteristics and the various social classes classification in Egypt, then to understanding how landscape could act as an engagement method, and how all the tangible and the intangible elements could affect the behavior of the communities, then moving into a deeper understanding of the physical form through understanding the border phenomena, to finally understanding the interrelationships between the human and the physical form through understanding the concept of territoriality and other theories.
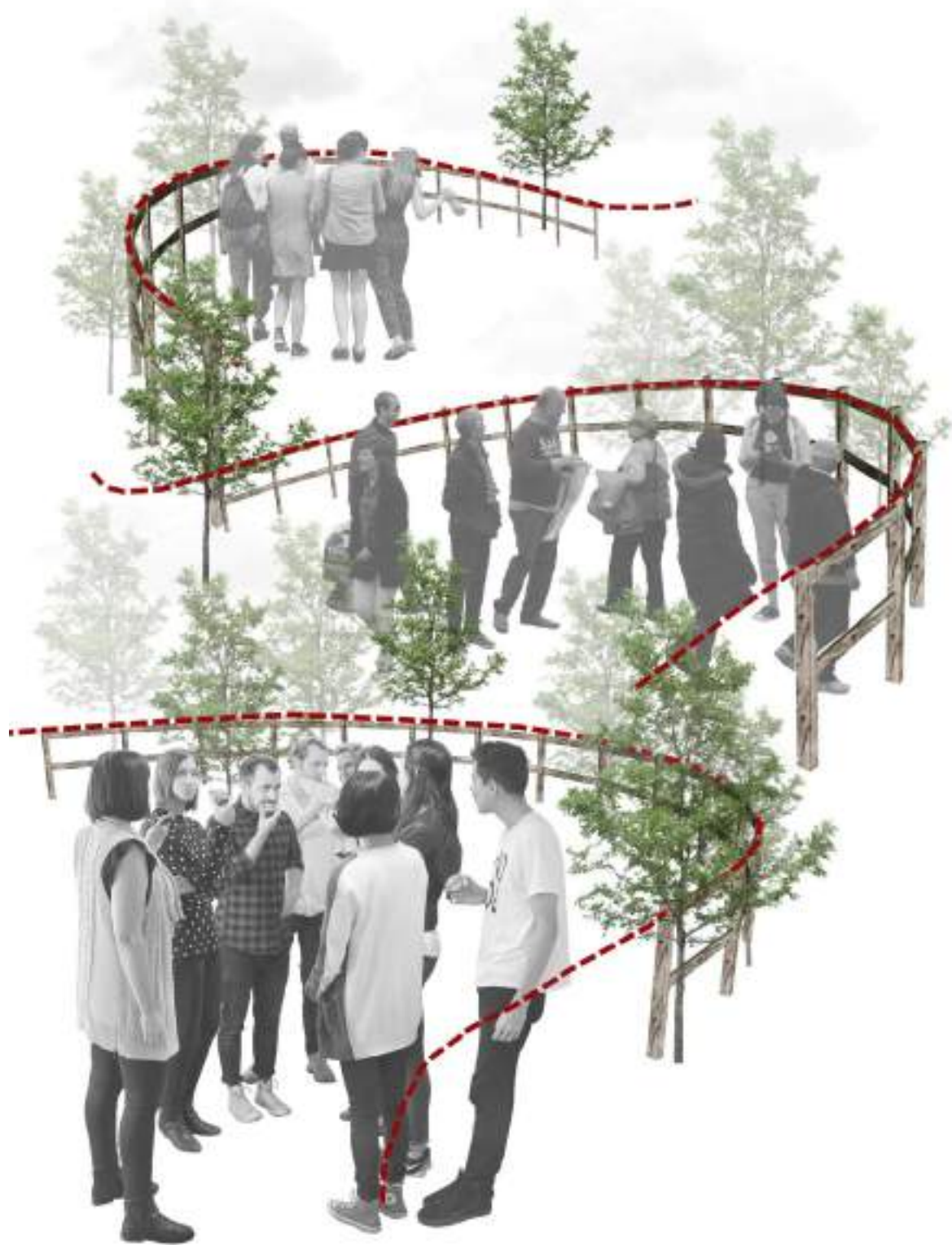
Chapter 02

Beyond Physical Borders

[The Role of Landscape Architecture in Connecting Communities & Fostering Place Attachment]

"Our environment, the world in which we live and work, is a mirror of our attitudes and expectations." - (Nightingale)

Chapter 02

2. The interrelationships between communities & borders

2.1. Community characteristics

According to various literature it was found that the term "community" could be named according to multiple reasons. From these reasons:

1. Size and Population:

According to (Oldenburg, 1991), communities can vary in size, ranging from small rural villages to large urban cities. Population size affects the availability of resources, infrastructure, and social dynamics within the community.

2. Geography and Location:

According to (Bark, 1915), (Sauer, 1963), the geographical location of a community influences its characteristics, such as climate, access to natural resources, and economic opportunities. Coastal communities, for example, may rely heavily on fishing and tourism industries.

3. Socioeconomic Status:

According to (Pickett, 2009), communities can vary in terms of socioeconomic status, including income levels, education, and employment opportunities. Socioeconomic disparities within a community can impact access to healthcare, educational resources, and overall quality of life.

4. Cultural Diversity:

According to (Kim, 2006), communities can have diverse cultural backgrounds, including different ethnicities, religions, languages, and traditions. Cultural diversity enriches community life by promoting tolerance, intercultural understanding, and a broader range of perspectives.

5. Social Networks and Interactions:

According to (Putnam, 2000), social networks play a vital role in communities, shaping relationships, social bonds, and community cohesion. Strong social connections within a community contribute to social support, cooperation, and collective action.

6. Governance and Civic Engagement:

According to (Stoker, 2006), the level of civic engagement and community

participation can vary among communities. Active participation in community decision-making processes, community organizations, and local governance structures can enhance community development and empowerment.

2.1.1. Classifications in Egypt

Egypt, like many other countries, has a social class system that is based on a combination of factors such as income, education, occupation, and social status. While there is no universally agreed-upon classification of social classes in Egypt (Underwood, 2009). The following is a general overview of the different classes that are often recognized, as per the "Arab Center for Research and Studies" as shown in: (Figure 8).

1. Elite Class: This is the highest social class in Egypt and includes wealthy individuals who have significant political, economic, and social power.

2. Middle Class: The middle class is made up of individuals who have a moderate level of income and education.

3. Working Class: This class is made up of individuals who have lower levels of education and income. They typically work in manual labor jobs such as construction, agriculture, and manufacturing.

4. Poor Class: This class is the lowest social class in Egypt and includes individuals who live in poverty and struggle to meet their basic needs. Members of this class often work in low-paying jobs such as street vending or waste collection.
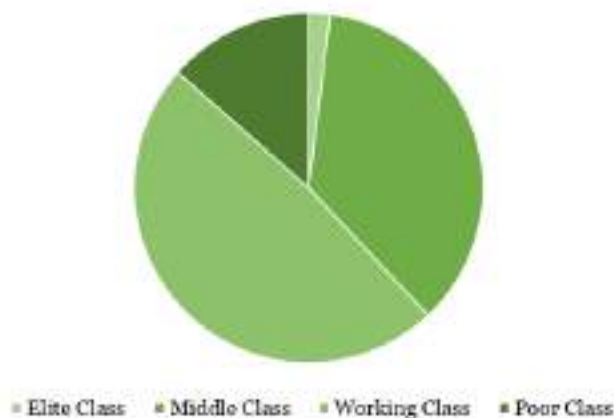
Figure 8, Class Map in Egypt, Source: Arab Center for Research and Studies.

It is important to note that social class classifications in Egypt, as in any other country, are not fixed or static. Individuals can move up or down the social ladder based on changes in their income, education, and occupation. Additionally, social class classifications can be influenced by factors such as gender, religion, and ethnicity.

2.2. Borders of gated communities

2.2.1. Border phenomena

Gated communities are a common feature of urban landscapes around the world. They are often seen as a solution to the problems of crime, insecurity, and social disorder that plague many cities. By creating a physical barrier between the community and the outside world, they promise safety, exclusivity, and a sense of community. However, the borders of these communities can be understood in two distinct ways: as a zone, and as a hardline, while these two overlapping 'landscapes' link the abstract ideas of border to wider social categories (Paasi, 2013)**,** as shown in (Figure 9).
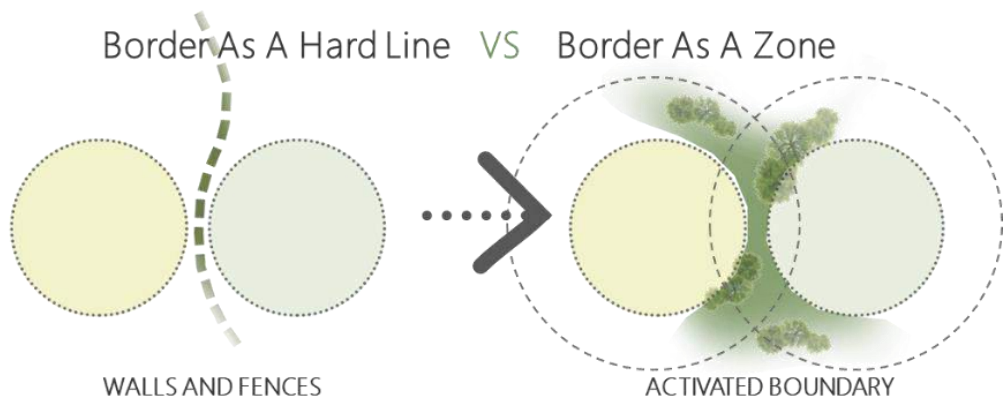
Figure 9, Border Phenomena "Hardline Vs. Zone", Source: The Author.

The analysis of borders' typology has been analyzed on several literature but on different scales, the most common scale is the society scale, as the borders between countries, but by contextualizing it to the scope of research, it was found that the four main concepts where we can identify the type of border could be applied on different scales, as all borders have a passage percentage of allowance, and a form for the border itself, and different land-uses could create a physical border as the urban environment, vegetation and water features, and last but not

least the type of occupancy (Yao, 2015) as shown in (Figure 10).

Passage	Form	Land Use	Occupancy
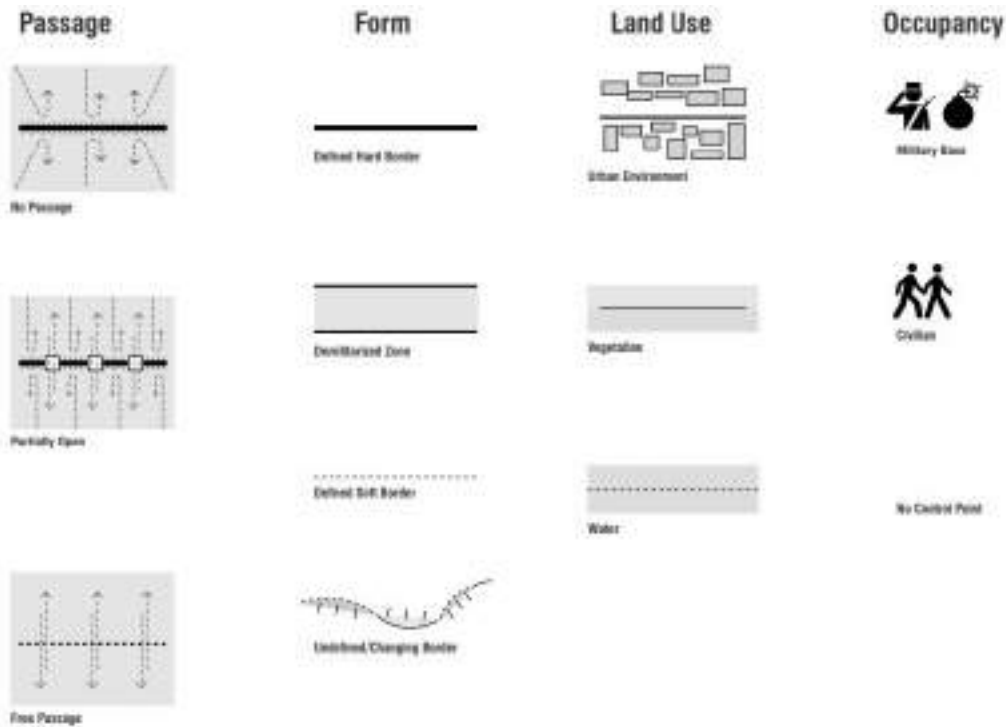
Figure 10, Border Typology, Source: (Yao, 2015)

2.2.1.1. Border as a hardline

As a hardline, the border of a gated community is a physical and symbolic boundary that separates the community from the outside world. It is a line that cannot be crossed without permission, a barrier that separates the privileged few from the rest of society. This hardline is often reinforced by physical barriers such as walls, fences, and gates. It is also reinforced by social and cultural boundaries, such as dress codes, language, and social norms. The hardline is a way of asserting power and control, of creating a space where the community can operate without interference from the outside world. The difference between these two conceptions of the border is significant. As a hardline, the border is a space of exclusion and separation, reinforcing existing social hierarchies and exacerbating social divisions. The hardline creates a sense of us vs. them, where the community is pitted against the outside world in a battle for power and control. The impact of these different conceptions of the border can be seen in

the social and spatial dynamics of gated communities. In communities where the border is seen as a zone, there may be more interaction between residents and non-residents. This can create a sense of openness and inclusivity, where the community is seen as part of the broader social fabric. In communities where the border is seen as a hardline, there may be more isolation and segregation. This can create a sense of exclusivity and elitism, where the community is seen as separate from and superior to the rest of society.

2.2.1.2.   Border as a zone

A border can be more than just a hardline that separates two distinct areas. It can also be a zone, which represents a transitional area between two distinct zones. This zone can include the surrounding areas that are influenced by one or both sides of the border, such as the shared services, social networks, and cultural practices. In this sense, the border becomes more of a fluid concept that extends beyond the physical border itself. Borders are no longer seen as static lines that separate one community from another, but rather as porous zones that allow for the engagement, involvement and integration, moreover a sustainable development where the social aspect is relatively direct with the design of the spatial features in a certain zone. This has led to the emergence of new forms of cross-border cooperation and integration, such as regional economic blocs and transnational networks. However, the border as a zone can also create challenges and conflicts. In some cases, the border zone can become a site of tension and contestation, as different groups seek to assert their influence and control over the area. This can lead to conflicts over spaces, access, and cultural identity. Moreover, the border zone can also become a site of vulnerability.

2.2.2. Types of borders: Tangible & intangible elements & their capacities

The design of landscape elements in gated communities plays a crucial role in shaping the physical and social boundaries between residents and non-residents. Gated communities are characterized by their enclosed and secured physical boundaries, which create a sense of exclusivity and separation from the outside world. However, the use of landscape tangible elements can help to blur these boundaries and create a more integrated and inclusive community. In this section, we will explore the role of landscape tangible elements in blurring the boundaries of gated communities.

Tangible elements refer to physical objects and features that can be seen, touched, or experienced as shown in (Figure 11).

These can include:

1. Walls, fences, and gates that separate the gated community from the surrounding area, including their color, height, material, and the percentage of permeability.

2. Streets, sidewalks, and other infrastructure that facilitate movement and transportation, including their width, material, color, and the level of albedo effect.

3. Buildings, landscaping, and public spaces within the gated community and in the surrounding area, including the type, function, and the level of maintenance.

4. Lighting, signage, and other elements that provide information and direction.

5. Public art, monuments, and other cultural artifacts that reflect the history and identity of the area.

6. Street furniture, including the seats, shading elements, trash bins, taking into consideration their materials and their maintenance frequency.

7. Greenery, including all vertical elements and green patches as groundcovers and lawn areas, including their type, height, area, permeability, condition, color, function, and maintenance frequency.
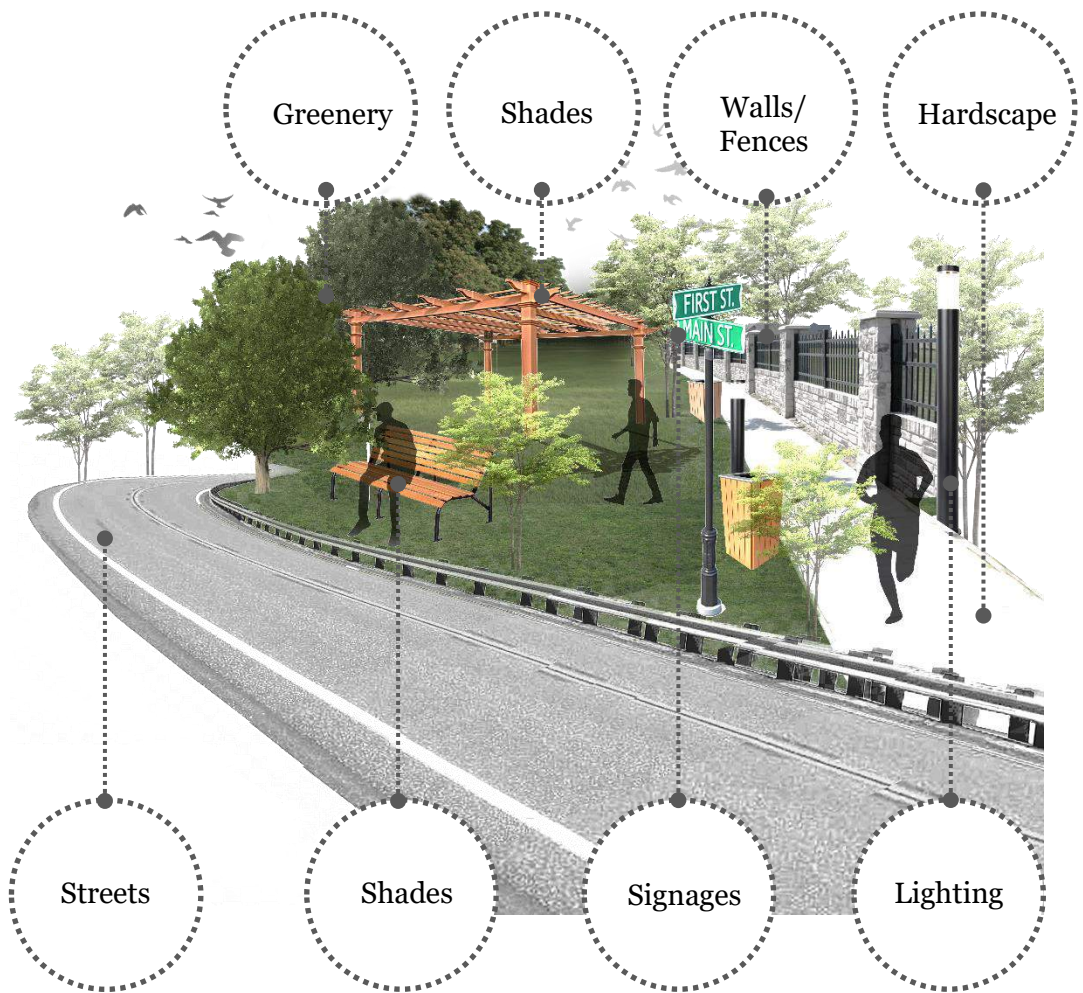
Figure 11, Tangible Landscape Elements, Source: The Author

One of the key roles of landscape tangible elements in gated communities is to soften the physical boundaries and create a more welcoming and open atmosphere. This can be achieved through the use of green spaces, such as parks and gardens, that provide a sense of connection to the surrounding environment. In addition, the use of water features, such as fountains or reflecting pools, can create a sense of tranquility and calmness, and help to reduce the feeling of isolation that comes with living in a gated community.

The design of landscape tangible elements can also help to create a sense of continuity and connection between the gated community and the surrounding neighborhood. This can be achieved through the use of streetscaping, such as tree-lined streets or decorative lighting, that visually connect the gated community to the outside world. Additionally, the use of public art or cultural

elements can help to create a sense of identity and place, and foster a sense of connection to the surrounding community.

However, it is important to note that the design of landscape tangible elements in gated communities must be carefully balanced with the need for security and privacy. While landscape tangible elements can help to blur the boundaries of gated communities, it is important to maintain a secure perimeter that protects residents from potential threats. This can be achieved through the use of security features, such as cameras or gates, that are integrated into the landscape design in a way that does not detract from the overall aesthetic.

In conclusion, as gated communities continue to evolve and expand, it is important to consider the role of landscape tangible elements in shaping the physical and social boundaries of these communities, and to design them in a way that promotes a sense of community and connection to the surrounding environment.

Intangible elements refer to the social and cultural aspects of the landscape that may be more difficult to quantify or measure. These can include:

1. Social norms and expectations around behavior, interaction, and use of public space
2. Perceptions of safety, security, and exclusivity within the gated community and in the surrounding area
3. Cultural traditions, values, and beliefs that shape the character and identity of the area
4. Emotional or psychological responses to the physical environment, such as feelings of belonging, exclusion, or alienation

Both tangible and intangible elements of the landscape are important to consider when designing and managing the borders of gated communities. By understanding the full range of factors that contribute to the character and experience of the area, it is possible to create a more inclusive, welcoming, and sustainable environment for all residents and visitors.

2.2.3. Social landscape approach as an engagement method

Social landscape can be a useful engagement method for addressing issues in the border area of gated communities. The border area refers to the space between the gated community and the surrounding neighborhood or public space.

The terminology "Social Landscape" revolves around three main concepts; Systems, Practices, and Relationships (Wenger-Trayner, 2021) (Figure 12), where the systems are everything that lies under the sets of manmade features, entities, activities, lifestyle factors, that shape the landscape, while the practices are what people do, their routines, their approaches that controls their behaviors, and finally the relationships are for example; individuals or groups of individuals linked by, friendships, common interests, relationships, or other ties. Systems, practices, and relationships all produce boundaries, loyalties, and power dynamics as parts of the social landscape, yet they are separate. They are always interacting, but it is not a deterministic relationship. Practices may or may not be in accordance with the applicable systems. In practice, systems may or may not have the consequences that their designers intended. Relationships' consequences on systems and practices are also difficult to predict. So, taking into considerations the three concepts together and analyze if the boundaries between them are well tied and planned, to successfully achieve the concept of social landscape.

Figure 12, Social Landscape, Source: The Author

Social landscape also refers to the social and cultural aspects of the built environment, including the way people use and interact with public spaces. This involves gathering input from local residents, community leaders, and other stakeholders to identify the most pressing issues in the area. This can be done through surveys, focus groups, and other forms of community engagement. Another approach is to involve local artists and designers in the process of improving the social landscape of the border area.

2.3. Theoretical framework

2.3.1. Sociological framework

2.3.1.1. Social segregation

Social segregation refers to the separation and division of individuals or groups based on various social characteristics such as race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and religion. This phenomenon perpetuates inequality, exclusion, and marginalization within societies. According to the social conflict theory, segregation arises due to the unequal distribution of power and resources, leading to the creation of dominant and marginalized groups (Marx, 1867). Moreover, the contact theory suggests that limited interactions between different social groups contribute to the reinforcement of stereotypes and prejudices (Allport, 1954). Social segregation hinders social cohesion and can have detrimental effects on individuals' well-being, perpetuating a cycle of disadvantage and inequality within society.

2.3.2. Psychological framework.

2.3.2.1. Territoriality

It is one of the social aspects of cities. Individuals evaluate an urban public place as positive space based on its characteristics and levels of territorial behavior. According to various researchers, urban landscape design can influence people's behavior and provide them with a sense of protection, security, and a sense of belonging. (Lynch, 1987)**,** (Madanipour, 2003)**,** (Newman, 1972)**,** (Relph, 1976)**.** One of the fundamental ideas of sustainable design is the way people interact with one another within the built environment, as well as the method of

controlling people in an urban space through their territorial behaviors. Factors such as providing privacy, personal space, and having a territorial behavior lead to the fulfilment of other needs such as identity, interest, security, self-actualization, and self-esteem, place attachment, and contentment from a living place (Sommer, 1969), Different communities have quite different ways of expressing and meeting these demands (Hall, 1966); (Altman, 1980) and (Chemers, 1980). The concepts of privacy, personal space, and territoriality are directly connected.

2.3.2.2. Territorial Assessment

The territorial assessment could lie in multiple scales, the largest scale is the non-occupied space, where it's out of anyone's territory, the second scale is the society scale, for example: the borders between Egypt & Libya, the third scale which is the scale that I'm tackling is the community scale, which is the territorial behavior that lies among a group of people and another group of people, the smallest scale is the individual/personal scale, which means the private zone for each person that he considers as his own territory, as shown in (Figure 13).

Figure 13, Territorial Assessment, Source: The Author

Territorial behavior is a prevalent phenomenon that has been observed in various communities throughout history. In recent times, gated communities have emerged as a popular housing option for many people seeking a more secure and exclusive living environment. However, the development of these gated communities within existing old neighborhoods has raised concerns about territorial behavior and its impact on community cohesion.

Gated communities are typically characterized by their physical barriers such as walls, fences, and security gates that limit access to the area (Roitman, 2009). These features create a sense of exclusivity and security that is highly valued by many residents. However, the emergence of these gated communities within

existing old neighborhoods has led to a kind of segregation where residents within the gated community are separated from those in the surrounding areas. This separation can create a sense of territorial behavior among residents within the gated community. They may feel a sense of ownership over the space and may become defensive when outsiders are present. This behavior can lead to the exclusion of others from the community, which can have a negative impact on the larger neighborhood (Huang J. , 2018). The sense of the ownership could be considered as one of the main indicators to the territorial behavior, as it's tested by how people control a space through a certain behavior, or how people interact with the built environment, as shown in (Figure 14).
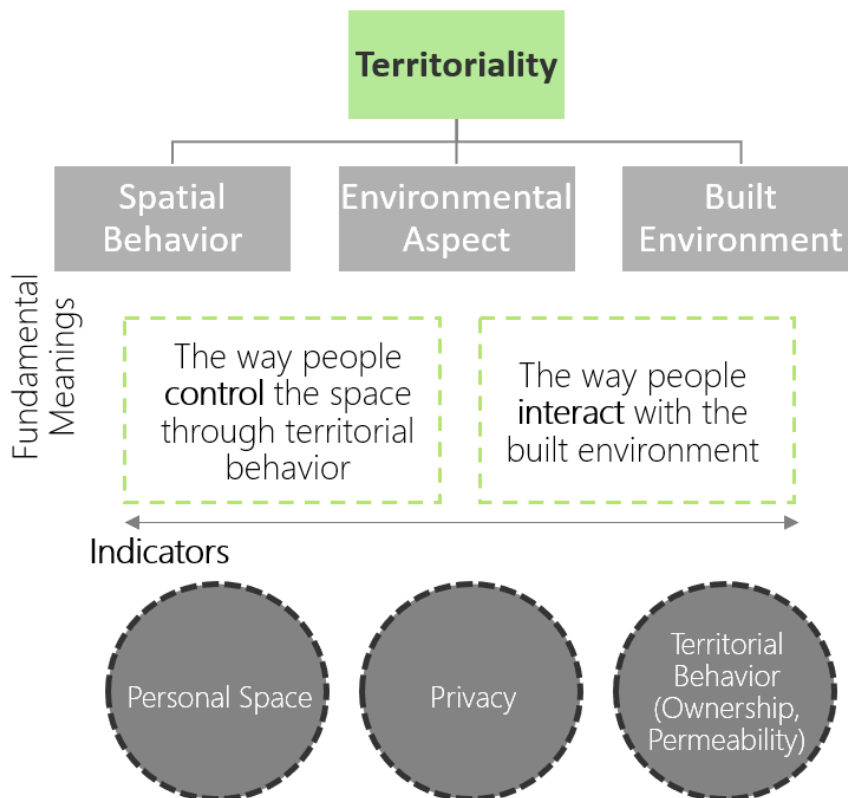
Figure 14, Indicators of Territoriality, Source: The Author

2.3.2.3. Place attachment vs. physical borders

Place attachment is a complex and multifaceted concept that refers to the emotional bond that individuals develop with a particular place. This attachment can be influenced by a range of factors, including physical features of the

environment, such as natural scenery, architectural design, and the quality of public spaces. Theories related to place attachment suggest that people develop strong connections to places that meet their psychological and social needs. According to the Person-Environment Fit theory by (Holmbeck, 2008) or the Person-Environment Congruence, people are drawn to environments that match their personality characteristics and provide opportunities for them to express their identity, as shown in (Figure 15).
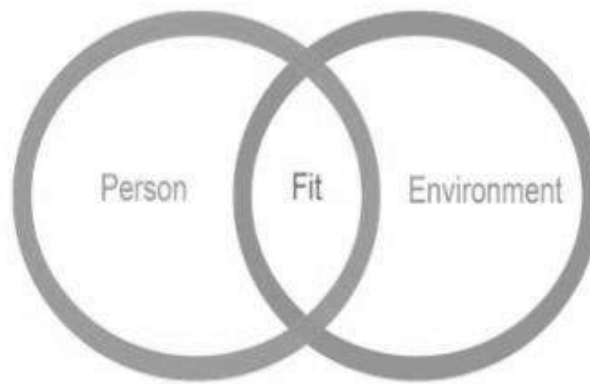
Figure 15, Person-Environment Fit, Source: (Holmbeck, 2008)

Sense of place attachment is a complex concept that refers to the emotional and psychological connection that individuals have with a particular place. This attachment is often influenced by a range of factors, including physical features, social interactions, and personal experiences. In the case of gated communities, the physical form and borders can play a significant role in shaping this attachment. For residents within the gated community, the physical form and borders can contribute to a sense of place attachment by creating a clear sense of identity and belonging. The exclusivity and security of the area can create a strong sense of community and connection among residents. On the other hand, for residents in the old existing neighborhood, the physical form and borders of the gated community can contribute to a sense of detachment and disconnection. The presence of physical barriers can create a sense of exclusion and isolation, which can undermine their sense of place attachment to the larger community.

2.3.2.4. Place Identity

The place identity theory, on the other hand, proposes that individuals develop a sense of self-identity through their connection to specific places as shown in (Figure 16). In addition, the ecological psychology theory emphasizes the importance of physical features in shaping people's attachment to a place. Research has shown that the quality of the physical environment can significantly impact people's emotional attachment to a place (Stedman, 2003).
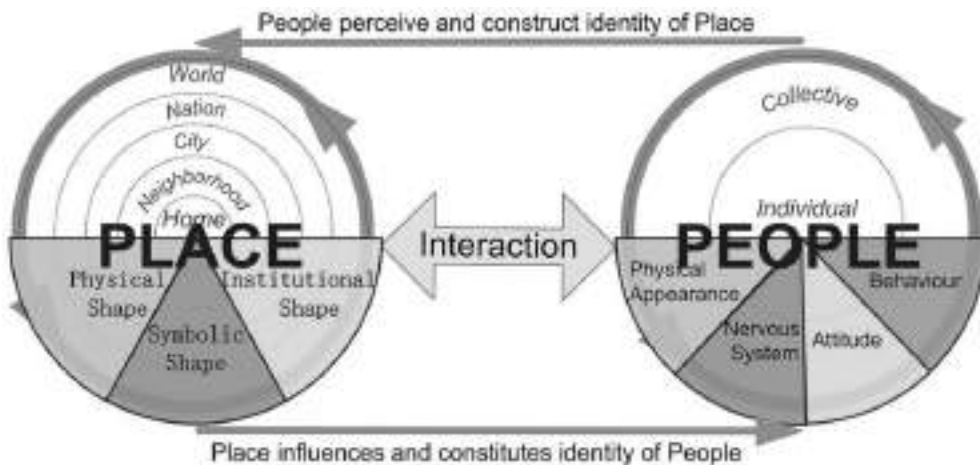
Figure 16, Place Identity, Source: (Peng, 2020)

Therefore, understanding the role of physical features in shaping place attachment can help planners and designers create environments that promote positive emotional connections with places.

2.3.3. Environmental framework

2.3.3.1. Imageability of the physical form

The imageability of the physical form refers to the quality of a built environment that allows it to be easily perceived, remembered, and navigated by individuals. It is an essential aspect of urban design and architecture, as it directly influences human experiences and interactions within a space. The concept was popularized by Kevin Lynch in his influential book "The Image of the City" (1960). According to (Lynch, 1987), legible and memorable environments possess strong imageability, enabling individuals to form mental maps and create meaningful connections with their surroundings. By shaping the physical form in a way that enhances imageability, designers can create more cohesive and user-friendly

environments, fostering a sense of place and improving overall urban livability. The concept of imageability of the physical form is closely related to several theories in urban design and environmental psychology. One such theory is the **Gestalt theory**, which suggests that people perceive and organize their surroundings based on holistic patterns and relationships (Wertheimer, 2017). By incorporating Gestalt principles such as figure-ground relationships, symmetry, and closure, designers can create visually coherent and easily recognizable urban landscapes.

Another theory relevant to imageability is **the cognitive mapping theory that was established by** (Tolman, 1948), which posits that individuals develop mental maps of their environments to navigate and make sense of the world around them. By designing cities and buildings with clear landmarks, recognizable paths, and distinct districts, designers can facilitate the formation of accurate and efficient cognitive maps, improving navigation and wayfinding.

Additionally, **the theory of prospect and refuge** that was established by (Appleton, 1975), highlights the human desire for both open, expansive spaces (prospect) and protected, enclosed spaces (refuge). Designing environments that offer a balance between prospect and refuge can enhance imageability by creating diverse and engaging spatial experiences. These theories, along with the concept of imageability of (Lynch, 1987), provide a framework for understanding how the physical form of the built environment influences human perception, behavior, and the overall quality of urban spaces.

2.4. Stakeholders of gated communities

The general stakeholders of gated communities typically include:

1. Residents: The primary stakeholders are the individuals or families residing within the gated community who benefit from enhanced security, exclusivity, and shared amenities (Atkinson, 2009).

2. Homeowners' Associations (HOAs): HOAs represent the collective interests of the residents, manage community operations, enforce rules and regulations, and maintain common areas (Sandercock, 2011).

3. Developers: Developers are responsible for planning, constructing, and marketing the gated community, and they may retain control over certain

aspects until the community is fully established (Hamnett, 2003).

4. Local Government: Municipalities and local authorities have an interest in gated communities due to potential impacts on infrastructure, zoning regulations, and tax revenues (Ramoroka, 2014)

5. Security Companies: Gated communities often contract private security firms to provide additional safety measures, such as manned gates, surveillance systems, and patrols (Low, 2003).

2.5. Conclusion of chapter 02

One of the key findings of this chapter is that the physical form of gated communities plays an important role in shaping human behavior and social interaction. Territorial behavior, place attachment, and imageability all influence how people perceive and interact with their surroundings, and can contribute to the formation of distinct communities within gated communities. Additionally, the phenomenon of borders, and both tangible and intangible elements, can serve as a mechanism for defining and reinforcing social boundaries within these communities. Another important finding is that the landscape can serve as a powerful tool for connecting communities within and beyond the borders of gated communities. The use of social landscape elements, can encourage community engagement and facilitate social interaction across different social and cultural groups. The chapter also highlights the importance of understanding the social and cultural context in which gated communities operate. By examining the characteristics of communities and social classes in Egypt, the chapter emphasizes the ways in which social and cultural factors can shape the formation and operation of gated communities.

Overall, this chapter provides a strong understanding of the complex interrelationships between communities and borders within gated communities, and highlights the important role that landscape and physical form play in shaping these relationships. By considering the social and cultural context, as well as the insights from the theories explored in this chapter, policymakers, urban planners, and designers can gain a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics at play within gated communities, and work towards more inclusive

and sustainable urban environments for all residents.

The hypothesis shown in (Figure 17), shows the interrelationships found between the physical and psychological factors according to the reviewed literature and theories, and the aim of the thesis is to test and validate these relationships in the empirical part in chapter 5.
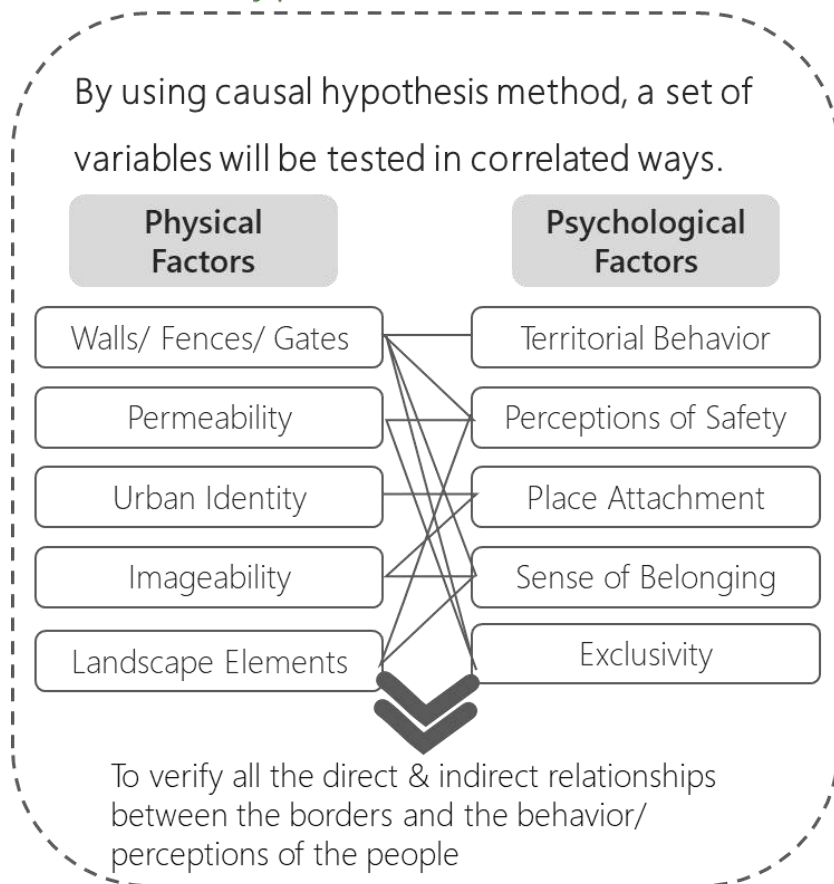
Figure 17, The Hypothesis, Source: The Author

2.6. Summary of chapter 02

CHAPTER 02
Beyond Physical Borders

Understanding the Community

Community Characteristics
- - - - - - - -
Social Classes in Egypt

Landscape as an Engagement Method

Social Landscape Principles
- Systems
- Practices
- Relationships

Tangible & Intangible Elements

Spatial
+
Psychological

And Their Impact

Border Phenomena

Border As A Hard Line VS Border As A Zone

WALLS AND FENCES   ACTIVATED BOUNDARY

Human Vs. Physical Form

Territoriality

Assessment
+
Territorial Indicators

Place Attachment

Person   Fit   Environment

P-E Congruence
+
Place Identity

In the next chapter, provided an in-depth analysis of different types of borders mentioned in literature, then focusing on a specific international case study and identifies and explores the various spatial and social factors that contribute to the border-related issues in the case study area. Additionally, the chapter discusses the design principles and strategies that have been implemented to address these issues. Through this analysis, the chapter aims to provide insights into the complexities of border issues and the strategies that have be implemented to solve them.

Chapter 03

The Blurred Borders

[An Analytical International Overview]

"The walls we build around us to keep sadness out also keeps out the joy." - (Rohn)

Chapter 03

"'This communal zone creates an extension of the private domain and an additional layer in the transition between the city and community. It offers protection to the community members and creates intimate environment wherein local rules and rituals can be exercised. Living spaces are oriented towards communal spaces that are perceived as an extension of the home.' (Bobic, 2004)*".*

3. Case studies of blurring the borders (an international overview)

Physical boundaries in gated communities can be both barriers that degrade the use and aesthetic appeal of the nearby public spaces, or dynamic elements of pleasant public spaces that take full account of the local economic, cultural, and physical context. According to (Xu, 2009) who identified the boundary effect as it's what occurs because it is the space where the gated community intersects with its surrounding neighborhoods. It defines not only the gated community, but also the surrounding public places. Furthermore, it defines public space not only physically, but also functionally by supporting the majority of the functions and activities in the nearby public area. As a result, the border effect is directly linked to the quality of the adjacent public space and the integration of the urban neighborhood. High solid walls, on the other hand, frequently hinder the presence of people and social activities in the streets along the walls. Aside from boundaries, the size of the enclosure, the land-use arrangement in both horizontal and vertical dimensions, the space-building relationship, the length, the frontages, the permeability, the accommodated facilities, the surveillance conditions, and other features - and so on - can all give users different, and sometimes completely opposite, physiological and psychological meaning, triggering diverse social-spatial interaction processes. As a result, the physical component provides gated communities with the ability to change their impact on the local urban neighborhood.

Also, according to (Xu, 2009), and (Yang, 2009) There are **three main types of boundaries for gated communities.**

The first is the walls or fences built for no specific use other than separation. Although they are frequently exclusive and aggressive, they can be made considerably friendlier to passers-by by using lower height, transparent materials, adequate lighting, and appealing vegetation. According to (Bobic, 2004), a high longitudinal hedge defines the spatial and visual limitations of street areas, giving a distinct but gentle and friendly division between private property and public space, as the various types of plants create a rich variety of form and color. Murals can be painted on solid walls to provide visual interest to the roadway.

The second type which is the buildings looking outwards are the most active type of boundary to frame and define the neighboring public realm. It can serve a variety of functions, facilitating a variety of activities in the neighboring public spaces. However, if detailed design features such as frontage scale and material, accommodated uses, street access, and so forth are not taken into account, the outcome might be undesirable. The facade and uses on the bottom floor are especially important because they interact intimately with the behavior and activity of inhabitants and passers-by (Gehl, 2006).

The third and the last type of boundary is the natural or constructed public space, such as water bodies, public gardens, squares, and so on, that can serve as buffer zones between gated communities and the pulsing urban environment while still being mutually shared, physically or visually. However, in the absence of suitable design and administration, such space may be sterile and serve merely as an extended boundary of a gated community, with little benefit to neighboring public areas or public life.

The following international cases are following the second and third type of boundaries.

3.1. The case of "Qifu Village" gated community, Guangzhou, China.

3.1.1. Background

Guangzhou's Qifu Village is a large-scale gated neighborhood. It has an enclosed area of 433.55 acres and 70,000 residents (Cartier, 2004). It provides buses that go both within the town and to neighboring urban regions, in addition to welcoming and recreational services. Its boundaries are not limited to walls or natural or man-made fences. Since the transformation that took place in China, commercial activities have been promoted, and many shops have been established along streets, reviving street life (Dutton, 1998). As a result, in some circumstances, particularly in congested urban districts with vibrant urban life, mixed-use buildings with commercial functions on the ground level are constructed as street limits (Friedmann, 2006). Unlike walls and fences, they support a variety of purposes and activities along streets in addition to acting as a barrier. See (Figure 18).

Figure 18, Site plan of Qifu Village, Guangzhou. Source: Advertising brochures of the Qifu development (Xu, 2009).

Since the Chinese local government lacks the resources to provide the services to the neighborhoods surrounding the gated communities (Huang Y. , 2006), so in order to fill this void, gated communities, particularly in newly constructed districts, are primarily responsible for the infrastructures surrounding them. As a result, while gated communities were entirely independent with complex structures within them, the public infrastructure surrounding them, while physically appealing, was functionally minimal, such as public transportation connecting them to other urban areas (WorldBank, 1992). This was especially true in the early stages, when the newly reintroduced urban planning administration was insufficient to control the fast-moving commodity housing growth (Chiu, 2001). In the case of Qifu Village gated community, the activism on the border zone through the landscape elements was designed for creating an appealing, safe, and fun shared space under the control, management, and maintenance of the gated community, all the shared spaces lied among the fences and the gates of this community shown in (Figure 19). (Kaspetto, 2019).

Figure 19, Gates of Qifu Village, Source: (Kaspetto, 2019)

The pedestrians were taken into account with respect to all age groups, there were multiple shared spaces that were shaded with proper seating areas and trash bins as shown in (Figure 20) and (Figure 21) (Kaspetto, 2019).

Figure 20, Border of Qifu Village, Shaded Zones for the Public. Source: (Kaspetto, 2019)

Figure 21, Border of Qifu Village, Shaded Zones Along the Boundaries. Source: (Kaspetto, 2019)

While other areas were designed for kids with safe playing equipment and seating areas for their supervisors as shown in (Figure 22) and (Figure 23).

Figure 22, Border of Qifu Village, Public Kids Area. Source: (Kaspetto, 2019)

Figure 23, Border of Qifu Village, Public Kids Area. Source: (Kaspetto, 2019)

Furthermore, to ease the walking experience for the people, proper pathways with attractive greenery were designed where people can actually see the gradient fence of the gated community without feeling isolated, as well as bike lanes that were connected with the city's infrastructure as shown in (Figure 24) and (Figure 25).

Figure 24, Border of Qifu Village, Pedestrian Walkways, Source: (GoogleEarthPro, 2023)

Figure 25, Border of Qifu Village, Bike Lane, Source: (Kaspetto, 2019)

All these zones are connected from its sides with the existing neighborhoods and from other sides with the Panyu Dafushan Forest Park that acts as type two of boundaries which is the is the natural or constructed public space according to (Xu, 2009) as shown in (Figure 26).

Figure 26, Border of Qifu Village, Panyu Dafushan Forest Park. Source: (GoogleEarthPro, 2023)

A contrast of a gated community (left) and a walled work-unit dwelling (right)

along a Chongqing local road as shown in (Figure 27). While the gated development's boundary is expanded into two-story commercial buildings and a shared public space zone for everyone, just a small part of the wall has been substituted with rented structures looking outside, while on the other side a complete dull space with no activities taking place next to the high solid wall (Miao, 2003).

Figure 27, Chongqing Local Road, Source: (Xu, 2009)

The degree of control and isolation varies extensively within gated communities and often evolves over time depending on the surrounding environmental variables. Even though the boundary exists, control has grown considerably more flexible in response to the ever-changing and colorful post-socialist urban life. The gated community supplied services and activities to its periphery, demonstrating its concern for pedestrian life in the adjacent neighborhood as shown in (Figure 28) and (Figure 29).

Figure 28, Qifu Village Services Area, Source: (GoogleEarthPro, 2023)

Figure 29, Qifu Village Border's Shared Space, Source: (GoogleEarthPro, 2023)

Furthermore, with the assistance of local authorities, pedestrian access was made easier by constructing pedestrian routes that connect the gated community with the adjacent neighborhoods, which had a dual purpose as shown in (Figure 30). However, unlike gated communities in American cities, this intense interest in the internal environment doesn't overpower inhabitants' worries about the external public environment. Gated communities occur nearby or integrate with their surroundings due to the high density of Chinese cities. Furthermore, despite rising private car ownership in China, the majority of inhabitants in gated communities still rely largely on public transport in the areas beyond their enclosures (Miao, 2003).

As a result, the condition of the public spaces outside gated communities remains a primary concern for gated community inhabitants. The quality of the community shared the inside open space is a common interest for practically all gated communities. Gated communities in China are generally made up of medium- or high-rise apartments (Miao, 2003) as shown in (Figure 31). A private garden is often not available in such a high-density form, except in a few luxurious gated communities of villas. The landscape and facilities in gated communities, as well as the shared open areas, are indeed valuable green spaces for the confined pocket of the housing development, and the focal points of the residents' daily outdoor activities. As a result, shared open space is seen as an essential component of housing quality and property value, requiring extensive design, construction, and maintenance.

Figure 30, Qifu Village's Adjacent Road, Source: (GoogleEarthPro, 2023)

Figure 31, Inner Court in Qifu Village, Source: (Xu, 2009)

3.1.2. Reasons Behind Having Boundaries

In China, gated residential communities has a long history. It can be traced back

to ancient times, when walled cities included fortress-like palaces for the gentry and enclosed courtyard housing for common people, through the walled compounds of the socialist era. Two characteristics stand out for this morphological continuity of the history (Dutton, 1998). The first is a **culture of shared space with territorial authority** (Xie, 2006). The courtyard-style residential complex, its evolution in colonist time, and gated community highlights its persistence, even though the bonding interactions are based on a territory-based community, relationships, and the business contract, respectively (Friedmann, 2006). The other is the **walled housing compound, with structures and walls erected around shared open spaces.** This particular kind of territorial organization is common in Chinese urban settlements of all ages (Huang Y. , 2006). These two characteristics show considerable flexibility, as they have been implemented in early urban fabrics, western cities at agreements during colonial times, on vastly different scales. The embedded history of gated communities is flexible enough to allow ancient methods of living to work in new circumstances in a new era, partially because of its ability to renew itself. This, on one hand, gives an explanation for the unexpected popularity of gated communities in China; on the other hand, it demonstrates that historical and cultural legacies have a significant impact on the characteristics of gated communities in China nowadays (Xu, 2009).

3.2. Community's perception of borders

According to an analysis done by (Xu, 2009) in his PhD thesis, he analyzed all the spatial and the psychological aspects around the borders of different gated communities in China, he concluded that the main key aspects that the community cared about are: enclosure size, boundary effect and shared amenity and facilities. Furthermore, environmental conditions such as the air and sound pollution or landscaping are the issues that had the residents' highest concern, comes after it the social activities in the area and how the borders of the gated community is allowing the residents to engage it also lies among the spatial composition of the border, and lastly, the services and facilities that are provided within the border if the gated communities (Huang Y. , 2006).

3.3. Conclusion; Implemented Landscape Principles & Methods

The previous case implemented a lot of methods and design principles to reach the engagement and integration goal of the government, but the major principle followed was the involvement of the local authorities in the design process of the borders by:

1. Setting an initial goal towards integration of communities instead of trying to change the current trend.
2. Setting rules and regulations among the border design of the gated communities.
3. Assigning the developers to be responsible of controlling, managing, and maintaining the services and facilities among the border, under their supervision.

See Figure 33, Implemented design principles, Source: The Author

Moreover, the gated residential developments owned and managed by the developers presenting strongly the strongest echo of the international phenomenon of the 'gated community' is now shifting a bit from the traditional Chinese courtyard design to the western traditions as shown in (Figure 32).

 (Xu, 2009) & (Yang, 2009) & (Huang J. , 2018).

Chinese tradition: building surrounding the space

Western tradition: Building outstanding in the space
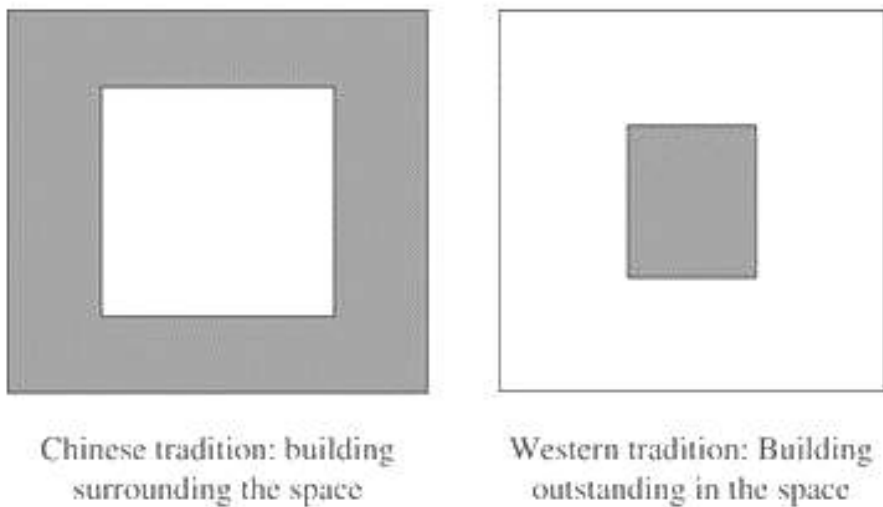
Figure 32, From Chinese to Western tradition, Source: (Xu, 2009)

During the 1980s, a new model for property management companies was introduced in Shenzhen, which followed the Hong Kong model (Xie, 2006) (Yang, 2009).

These companies collected service fees from residents and provided estate management services in exchange. The service was highly praised by urban residents and gradually expanded to other cities in the country. The development of property management services gained momentum in the rapidly growing commodity housing market, particularly after the central government legitimized such services in the 'Measure for the Management of Newly Constructed Residential Areas in Cities', which was issued in 1994. Residents who paid maintenance fees naturally considered the entire area as their private property.

Hence, it is reasonable for residents residing in gated communities to acknowledge the free-rider problem and be mindful of the potential damage to their property rights and values that can arise from unpredictable environmental deterioration during a period of rapid urban development. As a result, it is crucial for them to take necessary measures to prevent such circumstances from occurring. On the other hand, property management companies find it more convenient to establish clear management responsibilities by demarcating the area. Consequently, enclosed residential developments became increasingly prevalent in China after specialized estate management companies assumed responsibility for the maintenance of commodity housing (Yang, 2009).

The following diagram in (Figure 33), shows the implemented design principles followed in the previous case study.
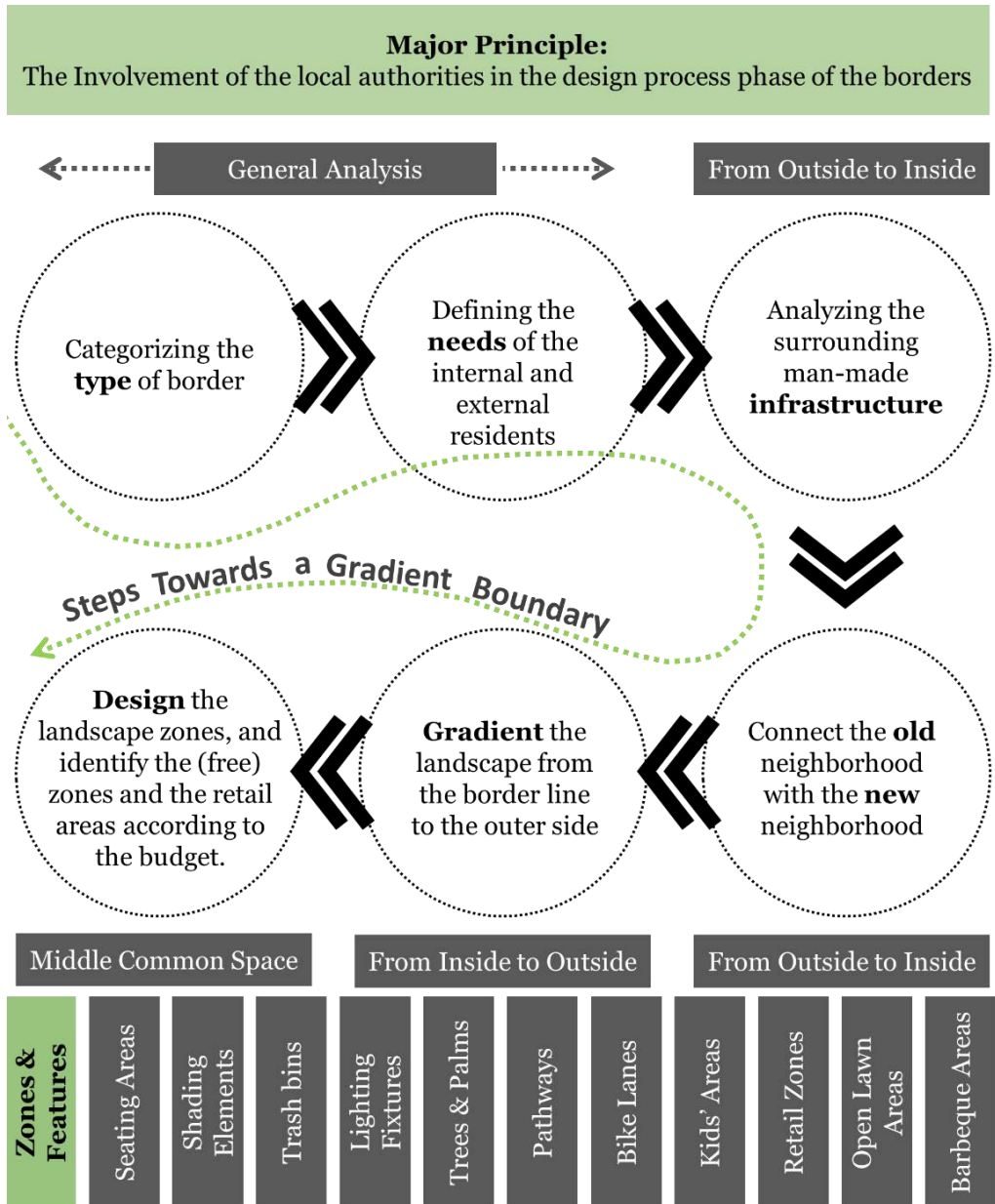
Figure 33, Implemented design principles, Source: The Author

3.4. Summary of chapter 03

CHAPTER 03
The Blurred Borders

Types of Boundaries

First,
The first is the walls or fences built for no specific use other than separation.

Second,
The buildings looking outwards

Third,
The natural or constructed public space

Case of Qifu Village, China

Background
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Border Zones & Functions

Reasons of Having Boundaries

History of Residential Communities in China + **Morphological continuity of the history**

Community's Perceptions

Spatial Features
Enclosure Size, Boundary Effect And Shared Amenity And Facilities

Environmental Impacts
The Air And Sound Pollution Or Landscaping

Implemented Principles & Strategies

Major Principle
The Involvement Of The Local Authorities

General Analysis

From Outside to Inside

Used Landscape Zones & Elements

In the next chapter, focused on the selection of the case study being analyzed. It begins by explaining the approach taken in selecting the case study, including the rationale behind the decision. The chapter then explores the history of the case study area, providing context for the issue at hand. It also discusses the data collection methods used in the study, as well as the sampling techniques employed to ensure that the data is representative and reliable. Through this chapter, readers will gain insight into the process of selecting and analyzing the case study, and the steps taken to ensure that the findings are accurate and relevant.

Chapter 04

Methodology; Case Study Selection

[Exploring History, Approaches, and Data Collection Tools & Methods]

"The goal is to turn data into information, and information into insight." - (Fiorina)

Chapter 04

4. Methodology; Case study selection

4.1. Case study approach

The primary objective of this chapter is to delve into the history of New Cairo, a selected case study area, and gain a deeper understanding of its evolution over time. The researcher intends to accomplish this by examining the area's past and tracing the development of gated communities within it. This analysis will provide valuable insights into the socio-economic and political factors that have shaped the area.

In addition to exploring the history of New Cairo, the researcher also aims to explain the data collection methods and tools used in the analytical study. By adopting rigorous and systematic data collection techniques, the researcher hopes to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the subjective experiences and perceptions of the local community and daily users of New Cairo.

The central question of this research is to determine how walls and fences affect activity at the public/private interface. To answer this question, the researcher will conduct a thorough investigation of the various factors that influence the use of public spaces in New Cairo. This will involve analyzing data on the residents' social and cultural practices, as well as their attitudes towards the use of spaces. By shedding light on these issues, the researcher hopes to contribute to the ongoing debate on the role of the borders of the gated communities in shaping the human behavior.

4.2. Why New Cairo?

New Cairo is a rapidly developing city that has attracted the attention of researchers and urban planners alike. The city was established as a response to the overcrowding and congestion of Cairo, the capital of Egypt (Ghonimi, Identification of Gated Communities in Egypt, 2011). The government's aim was to create a modern and sustainable city that could accommodate the growing population and provide a better quality of life for its residents.

One of the main reasons why New Cairo has become a popular case study area is its unique urban landscape. New Cairo's development has been influenced by a

range of social, economic, and political factors (Ghonimi, Identification of Gated Communities in Egypt, 2011), providing researchers with valuable insights into the complexities of urban planning in a developing country. Another reason why New Cairo is a compelling case study area is the prevalence of gated communities in the city. Gated communities are a relatively new phenomenon in Egypt, and they have sparked a great deal of controversy and debate among urban planners, policymakers, and the general public. Some argue that gated communities offer security, exclusivity, and a high quality of life, while others view them as symbols of social inequality, segregation, and exclusion (Almatarneh, 2012).

4.3.   Exploring History: Evolution of gated communities in New Cairo

New Cairo is a relatively new residential and commercial area located to the east of Cairo, Egypt (NUCA, n.d.), as shown in (Figure 34, GCR Zones, Source: . Gated communities are residential neighborhoods that are enclosed by a physical barrier, such as a fence or a wall, and are typically guarded by security personnel. These communities often offer a range of amenities and services, such as parks, swimming pools, and fitness centers, and are marketed as safe, exclusive, and luxurious living environments (Almatarneh, 2012).
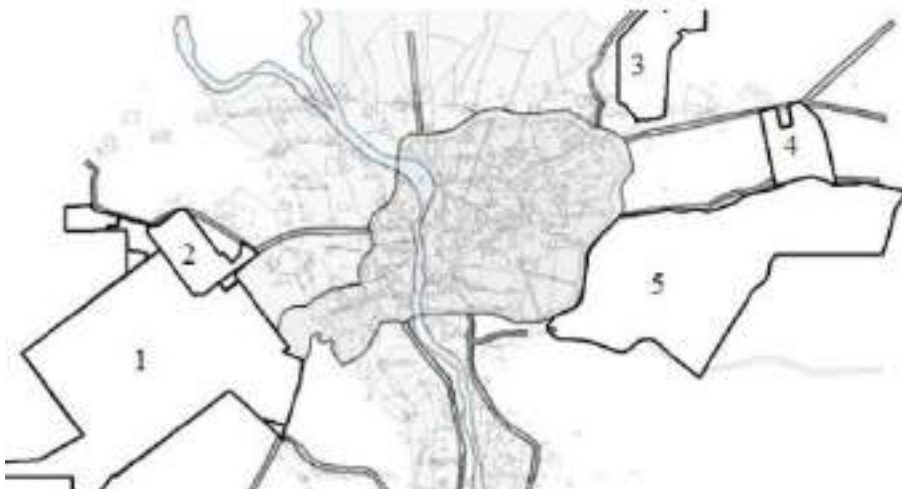
Figure 34, GCR Zones, Source: (NUCA, n.d.)

1. Sixth of October
2. Al-Sheikh Zayed City
3. Al-Obour City
4. Al-Shorouk City
5. New Cairo

In New Cairo, gated communities have become increasingly popular among the city's growing middle and upper classes, as shown in (Figure 35). Some of the most popular gated communities in New Cairo include Kattameya Heights, Palm Hills, Swan Lake, and Mountain View. These communities are known for their high-end amenities, well-maintained landscaping, and tight security measures. However, they have also been criticized for contributing to the city's urban sprawl, and for creating a sense of social segregation between those who can afford to live in gated communities and those who cannot.
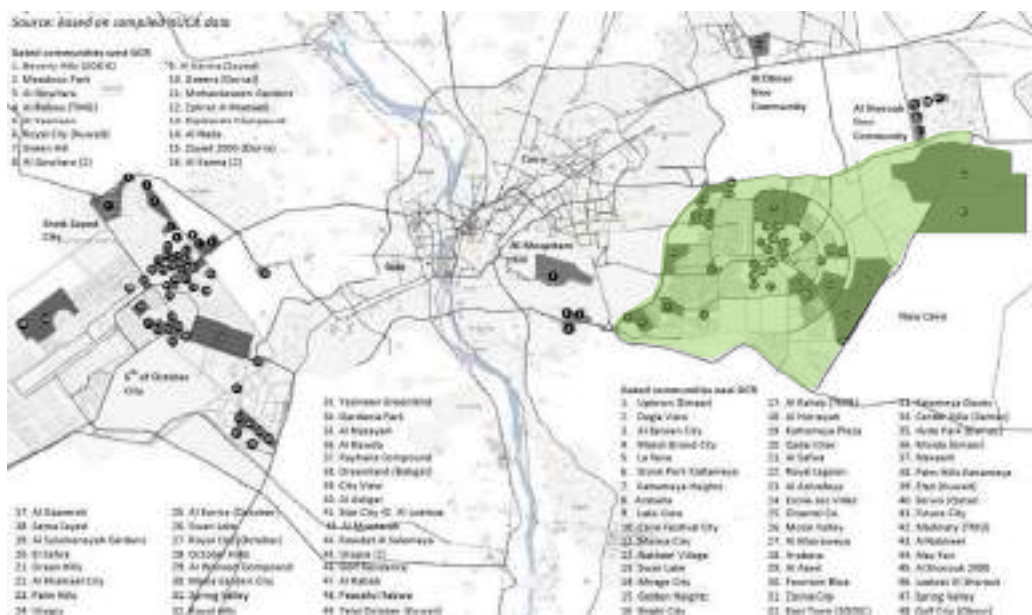
Figure 35, Gated Communities in GCR, Source: (NUCA, n.d.).

The first residential gated community in New Cairo was Kattameya Heights, which was developed by Emaar Misr in the early 2000s. The community was marketed as an exclusive and luxurious residential destination that offered a high-quality lifestyle in a secure and private environment (Ghonimi, 2011).

Most of the gated communities in New Cairo are designed to cater to the needs and preferences of affluent Egyptians and expatriates who are looking for a safe and exclusive living environment. Most of these communities have 24-hour security, gated entrances, and strict visitor policies, which provided residents with a high level of privacy and security (Ghonimi, 2013).

According to (Almatarneh, 2012), (Mansour, 2013) and (Elsayed, 2016), the

marketing campaign for the initial gated communities in New Cairo mainly focused on the community's exclusivity and luxury. Also marketed as a place where residents could enjoy a high-quality lifestyle in a beautiful and serene environment. Most of the marketing campaigns also highlight the community's location in New Cairo, which was seen as a desirable and up-and-coming area at the time, and especially when they mention how close the gated community is to the old towns as Heliopolis. The marketing campaigns' strategies mainly focused on four main aspects; social aspects, life-style aspects, safety and security aspects, environmental aspects according to an analysis done by that analyzed the marketing strategies for different types of gated communities.

as shown in (Figure 36).

Figure 36, Marketing campaigns strategies, Source: The Author

Social aspects in marketing

Based on an analysis of promotional marketing materials from various developers, it was found that the most commonly referenced social factors can be grouped into five categories: friendliness, sense of community, community activities, meeting places, and homogeneity. Developers carefully craft their messaging to appeal to potential buyers' desires for a sense of belonging and connection with their neighbors. By emphasizing the social benefits of living in a gated community, developers hope to create a sense of exclusivity and desirability that will drive sales.

"More Time For You"
-Hyde Park

"All What You Need In One Place"
-Madinaty

Life-style aspects in marketing

Luxury gated communities are being marketed as a new and innovative concept in residential living, where the focus is not only on the functionality of the home, but also on leisure and recreational activities that are considered the hallmark of these communities. The overall aim of these advertisements is to create a sense of exclusivity and desirability, positioning these gated communities as the ultimate in luxury living.

"The High End Residence Location "
- Madinaty

"Own Your Privacy, Inside an Integrated City"
-Privado

Safety/Security aspects in marketing

The advertisements in Egypt use clear images of private security guards and other security features to promote their gated communities. For example, a marketing brochure for Grand Hills showcases the availability of private security guards as a means of enhancing security. Advertisers appeal to buyers' desires for security by emphasizing the physical and financial stability of their properties.

"A Safe & Secure Compound"
- Al-Rehab

"Explore The Exclusive Gated Park"
-Sodic East

"Security, Luxury, Living"
-Misr Italia

Environmental aspects in marketing

In all of the study areas, the gated communities are named after natural elements that reinforce the idea of rural and garden city living by incorporating words like "Village", "Gardens", or "Park" in their names, such as "Stone Park", "Hyde Park",

"Gardenia Park", and "Tiba Gardens". Some of these developments even create the illusion of offering a countryside experience, isolated from the city and surrounded by nature, as in the case of "The European Countryside". Furthermore, the logos and promotional images for these gated communities feature forests, trees, flowers, water, and other natural elements to enhance this connection to nature.

*"The Eco City"
-New Alamein*

*"360 Degrees of Greenery"
- Taj City*
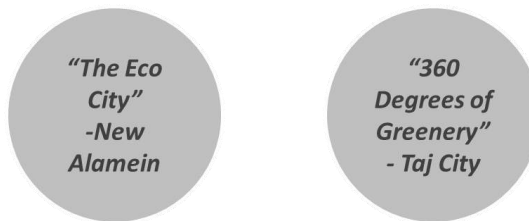
Kattameya Heights was a huge success, and it paved the way for the development of other gated communities in New Cairo. Today, the city is home to a range of gated communities, each catering to the needs and preferences of different segments of the population.

Kattameya Heights and the design of its borders will be analyzed briefly in the following chapter.

4.4. Data collection & sampling

4.4.1. Tools & methods

In order to investigate the impact of gated communities on the social aspect and lifestyle of the people living in the surrounding neighborhoods, a mixed data collection methods approach was employed to test quantitative and qualitative data. This section provides an overview of these methods, including mapping, observations, interviews, and questionnaires.

Mapping

The first step in the data collection process was to allocate borders and identify all available on-site and off-site data. This involved creating a map of the gated community and its surrounding neighborhoods, including any physical barriers such as walls or fences. This map served as a useful reference point throughout the study, providing a visual representation of the areas under investigation.

Observations

Observations were conducted at various times of day and on different days of the

week in order to capture a range of behaviors and activities. This method allowed for the collection of data on how people interacted with the physical borders of gated communities, as well as the impact of these borders on the surrounding neighborhoods. Site observations also helped to frame the hypothesis, as patterns and trends were identified through careful observation.

Interviews

Interviews were conducted with key decision makers and developers involved in the creation and maintenance of gated communities, and also the local authorities who are responsible for the surrounding neighborhoods. This method helped to identify the main objectives and visions of those involved in the development of these communities. Interviews also provided insight into the decision-making process around the placement of physical barriers and other design elements.

Questionnaires

Questionnaires were applied among the communities surrounding the gated communities and the residents inside the gated communities. These questionnaires were designed to elicit information about the impact of gated communities on the social behavior, human perceptions of safety, aesthetic appeal correlated with the spatial elements. The questionnaires were administered both online and in-person, with a focus on gathering data from a diverse range of respondents.

Structure:

In that sense, the questionnaire was divided into five main sections, **the first** is the demographic study section focusing on important personal data that are crucial to the study such as the age, gender, allocation of residence, and the frequency of visiting the district. **The second** section was more of a testing to the knowledge of the community of common terminologies, then the respondents were divided into two different sections based on whether they live in a gated community or not, and both are directed into **two different sections** tackling their perception of gated communities but from two different perspectives one of which encompasses the inside perspective and the other from the outside, then to **the third** section that tackles mainly the landscape physical attributes and

testing how people perceive each element, and comparing them with different safety and aesthetic factors to make it easier in categorizing those elements according to their priority. **Section four** tried to further understand how people perceive the social segregation issue, and asking indirect questions that tests how people unintentionally agree or disagree with this terminology. Finally, **the fifth** and last section is devoted to how the users feel about community engagement, and opening the platform for unstructured opinions to grasp more open spontaneous ideas. (See appendix 2 for the full questionnaire form).

Statistics:

The questionnaire was established in both English and Arabic languages to reach a wider platform of Egyptian citizens of different ages and backgrounds. It was launched for two weeks from 19th of May 2023 till 15th of July 2023.

The sample size was calculated through Cochran formula:

$$Z = \frac{d^2 * X(1-X)}{N^2}$$

Z value represents the sample size; N is the desired level of precision (i.e., the margin of error which was calculated on 5%). While X represents the (estimated) portion of the population of the district which is approximately 220,000 capita, by excluding residents over 60, residents under 18 and people who do not live or pass by a gated community according to CAPMAS "Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics", and the sample percentage from the analysis done. The d is the value that corresponds to the required level of confidence which is considered 95%. This last value is deducted from the d- table, which helps to describe what percentage is below the curve at any specific point (Cochran, 1977) so, the questionnaire was launched online on social media channels such as WhatsApp and Facebook especially the groups of New Cairo residents which helped in reaching different social classes and different ages which is a very important point to the study. It was clearly declared at the brief of the questionnaire that contribution is not obligatory yet welcomed. It was also mentioned and advised that respondents less than 18 years should seek parental approval before participating. The questionnaire was completed by 150 participants. The questionnaire results and discussions are to be studied in the

following chapter.

Overall, the combination of mapping, observations, interviews, and questionnaires provided a comprehensive data set that allowed for a nuanced exploration of the impact of gated communities on the social aspect and lifestyle of the people living in the surrounding neighborhoods. By employing a range of methods, the study was able to capture a broad range of perspectives and experiences, providing valuable insights into this complex issue.

4.5.   Summary of chapter 04

CHAPTER 04
Case Study Selection

Case Study Approach

Summary of the Chapter

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Why New Cairo?

How it emerged?

prevalence of gated communities

Exploring History

GCR Zones

New Cairo's Evolution of Gated Communities

Marketing Strategies of Gated Communities

Reasons of Shifting

Social Aspects

Life Style Aspects

Safety & Security Aspects

Environmental Aspects

Data Collection Tools & Sampling

Tools & Methods

Mapping

Observations

Interviews

Questionnaires

In the next chapter, presented a thorough analysis of the case study at hand. Starting with a background on the case study, the chapter delves into the psychological versus spatial features of the area in question. It then explores the perceptions of the community towards the issue, as well as the roles and perceptions of decision-makers involved. Finally, the chapter concludes with an identification of the key issues at hand. Through this analysis, the chapter aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the issue at hand and the factors that contribute to i

Chapter 05

Case Study | Data Analysis

[Analyzing The Interrelationships Between Spatial & Psychological Aspects]

"In a world of possibility for us all, our personal visions help lay the groundwork for political action." - Audre Lorde

Chapter 05

5. Case Study | Data Analysis

5.1. Kattameya Heights, New Cairo, Egypt

In this section, I will provide an overview of Kattameya Heights gated community's borders and spatial landscape features and examine their impact on the Third Settlement residents' lives.

Kattameya Heights is a gated community located in New Cairo, Egypt. The community is surrounded by a fence, and access is limited to residents and their guests. The community covers an area of approximately 1.8 million square meters and contains 1,200 villas, a golf course, and various amenities such as a clubhouse, sports facilities, and a shopping center (KattameyaHeights, 2019). The community's borders are defined by the fence, which separates it from the surrounding neighborhoods, including the Third Settlement. See (Figure 37, Kattameya Heights Location in New Cairo, Source: .

Figure 37, Kattameya Heights Location in New Cairo, Source: (GoogleEarthPro, 2023)

The Third Settlement is a residential neighborhood located adjacent to Kattameya Heights. The neighborhood was established in the early 1990s and is home to approximately 200,000 residents. The Third Settlement residents are primarily middle to upper-middle-class, and the neighborhood is known for its

variety of classes residential areas, as it has more than one residential area that are located around Kattameya Heights gated community as shown in (Figure 38). The presence of Kattameya Heights gated community has had a significant impact on the Third Settlement residents' lives. The community's location near major thoroughfares and the limited access to the community have contributed to traffic congestion, particularly during rush hours. The traffic congestion has affected the Third Settlement residents' mobility, leading to longer commute times and increased air pollution. Another impact of Kattameya Heights gated community on the Third Settlement residents is the community's impact on property values. The presence of the community has led to an increase in property values in the surrounding area. However, this increase in property values has also led to gentrification and displacement of lower-income residents from the Third Settlement (Almatarneh, 2012).

Analyzing the borders of Kattameya Heights gated community in New Cairo, Egypt, and its impact on the neighboring Third Settlement residents requires a comprehensive approach that considers various aspects of the community's spatial landscape features and the social, economic, and environmental factors that shape the local context. See (Figure 39).

Figure 38, Third Settlement Residential Areas, Source: The Author

1. *District 5 Residential Neighborhood.*   2. *District 4 Residential Neighborhood.*

3. *West Arabella Residential Area.*
4. *Social Housing Area.*
5. *Social Housing Area.*
6. *West Golf Area*

Figure 39, Accessibility to Kattameya Heights Neighborhood, Source: The Author

In this chapter, the primary aspects analyzed were the **environmental** and **behavioral** factors of the spatial characteristics and functional facilities in the borders of gated communities, as well as the connections to the surrounding spatial texture. The behavioral aspect focused on the types of activities taking place and their presentation, as well as how the environmental features facilitated or prevented these activities. To comprehensively and accurately record the qualitative data acquired in these aspects, annotated diagrams, maps, drawings, and photographs are commonly used in conjunction with text. (Babbie, 2001) suggested a two-stage approach to recording the data, starting with on-the-spot, rough notes to stay informed of current events.

Following the initial on-the-spot notes, more detailed notes were taken shortly after the observation, sometimes during the interval period but typically at the end of the daylong observation. The qualitative analysis of this direct observation is presented in the current section. Additionally, this chapter will synthesize the results obtained from both surveys and observations to provide an overall evaluation of the quality of public spaces in the Third Settlement and Al-Andalus neighborhoods, including their urban characteristics, and any correlations with

physical variables.

5.1.1. Psychological Aspect Vs. Spatial Features

Figure 40, Kattameya Heights Study Zone, Source: (GoogleEarthPro, 2023)

In this section, the analysis was done in four parts, and they were divided according to the similarities of the borders' cross-section in each zone from the upper highlighted zones as shown in (Figure 40), all analysis was done by observation and mapping methods, while the author observed in different timing and in different days the physical features and the social behavior along these features, the elements that have been tested are: the lighting, softscape, sidewalks, fences, walls, security cameras, signages, and vehicular roadways, and then started to break down all the elements and the behaviors of the people in each zone from the outer side of the borders according to their location, availability, condition, dimensions, and permeability if we're testing the vertical elements as softscape or fences and walls. These zones are divided according to the similarities found in each zone in order to get a clearer vision of the overall condition, and to ease the process of categorizing the landscape elements and setting the possible design attributes and criteria.

Non-permeable buffer fence
facing the street, with small sidewalk
and lighting fixtures obstructing
the passage

Medium length maintained
wall with greenery infront of it

Semi-public parking area
between the two fences

Zone A   Zone B   Zone C   Zone D   Zone E

Small sharp metal fence behind
the non-permeable buffer

Welcoming greenery in the
vehicular drop-off entrance

Figure 41, Kattameya Heights Border - Section 1-1, Source: The Author

The following table is only focusing on testing the human behavior in this section
part only, and how people behaved differently at different locations at different

time periods (Figure 41):

	Activities	Location	Day	Timing
Social Aspect	Waiting for the Bus	Zone A	All days	All day
	Walking	Zone A	Mostly Weekends	From 7 till 10 PM
	Standing	Zone A / C	Mostly Weekdays	From 5 till 7 PM

 The following table is testing the physical landscape features of the outer side of the borders of the gated community in this section part only (Figure 41):

(N.A.: Not Available, In Condition;(0): Bad, (1): Fair, (2): Good, (3): V. good, (4): Excellent.

	Landscape Element	Location	Availability	Condition	Height (m) from Street Level	Width (m)	Material	Permeability (%)
Physical Aspect	*Lighting*	A	Available	3	+2.00m	-	-	-
		B	Available	3	+6.00m	-	-	-
		C	Available	3	+6.00m	-	-	-
		D	N.A.	1	-	-	-	-
	Softscape	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	Available	2	+5.00m	6m	-	100%
		C	Available	2	+6.00m	3m	-	Zero
		D	Available	4	+8.50m	3m	-	Zero
		E	Available	4	+8.50m	1m	-	Zero
	Sidewalks	A	Available	3	+0.15m	3m	Grey Interlock	-
		B	Available	3	+0.15m	2m	Grey Interlock	-
		C	Available	3	+0.15m	2m	Grey Interlock	-
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Fence/ Wall	A	Available	4	+2.00m	0.3m	Beige Brick	50%
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	Available	2	+1.50m	0.1m	Black Metal	90%
		D	Available	4	+2.50m	0.3m	Beige Brick	Zero
	Security Cameras	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Signages	A	Available	1	+2.00m		Steel Plate	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	4	+4.00m		Lit Acrylic	-
	Vehicular Roadway	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	Available	4	-		Asphalt	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	4	-		Interlock	-

Non-permeable buffer fence
facing the street, with small sidewalk
and lighting fixtures obstructing
the passage

Medium length solid
non-maintained wall

Flood lights on top of
the wall causing glare

Zone A   Zone B   Zone C   Zone D   Zone E

Small sharp metal fence behind
the non-permeable buffer

Welcoming greenery in the
vehicular drop-off entrance

Figure 42, Kattameya Heights Border - Section 2-2, Source: The Author

The following table is only focusing on testing the human behavior in this section part only, and how people behaved differently at different locations at different time periods (Figure 42):

	Activities	Location	Day	Timing
Social Aspect	Waiting for the Bus	Zone A	All days	All day
	Walking	Zone A	Mostly Weekends	From 7 till 10 PM
	Standing	Zone A	Mostly Weekdays	From 5 till 7 PM

The following table is testing the physical landscape features of the outer side of the borders of the gated community in this section part only (Figure 42), *(N.A.: Not Available, In Condition;(0): Bad, (1): Fair, (2): Good, (3): V. good, (4): Excellent).*

	Landscape Element	Location	Availability	Condition	Height (m) from Street Level	Width (m)	Material	Permeability (%)
Physical Aspect	*Lighting*	A	Available	3	+2.00m	-	-	-
		B	Available	3	+6.00m	-	-	-
		C	Available	3	+6.00m	-	-	-
		D	Available	3	+5.00m	-	-	-
	Softscape	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	Available	2	+5.00m	6m	-	100%
		C	Available	2	+4.00m	3m	-	Zero
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		E	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Sidewalks	A	Available	3	+0.15m	3m	Grey Interlock	-
		B	Available	3	+0.15m	2m	Grey Interlock	-
		C	Available	3	+0.15m	2m	Grey Interlock	-
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Fence/ Wall	A	Available	4	+2.00m	0.3m	Beige Brick	50%
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	Available	2	+1.50m	0.1m	Black Metal	90%
		D	Available	4	+2.50m	0.3m	Beige Brick	Zero
	Security Cameras	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	4	+5.00m	-	-	-
	Signages	A	Available	1	+2.00m	-	Steel Plate	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	4	+4.00m	-	Lit Acrylic	-
	Vehicular Roadway	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	Available	4	-		Asphalt	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	4	-		Interlock	-

Findings of Section (1-1) & Section (2-2):

Referring to the hypothesis at the end of chapter 02, it was tested in sections 1-1 and 2-2 the affected psychological and social aspects that were found and reflected on the people's behavior are: their walking experience and where they choose to stand or wait for a specific thing, and it was found that these behaviors were mostly affected by the sidewalks, the street lighting, and the pedestrian friendly spaces that has no vehicular access which are elements that lie under the safety aspect.

from that it's concluded that there are direct interrelationships between elements from the physical aspect to elements from the psychological aspect as:

Physical/Spatial Aspects   **Social/ Psychological Aspects**

Lighting → Perception of Safety

Pedestrian Side-Walks → Perception of Safety

High, rough wall, with non-sufficient lighting, and large dense trees

Active zone, on the other side of the border

Informal food trucks on the other side of the border

Zone A   Zone B   Zone C   Zone D   Zone E

Kids playing on the other side of the border

People gathering and sitting on the lawn areas on the other side of the border

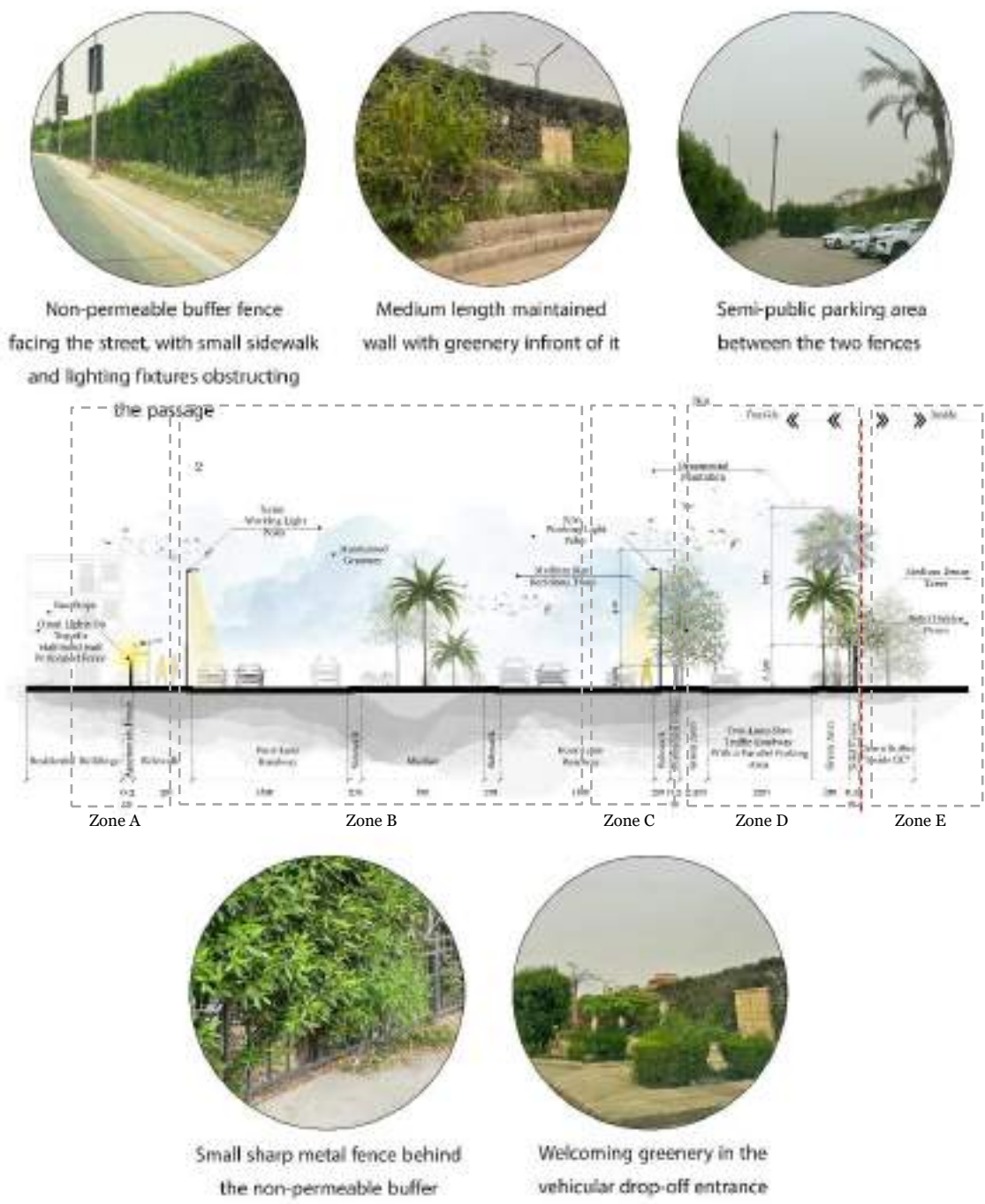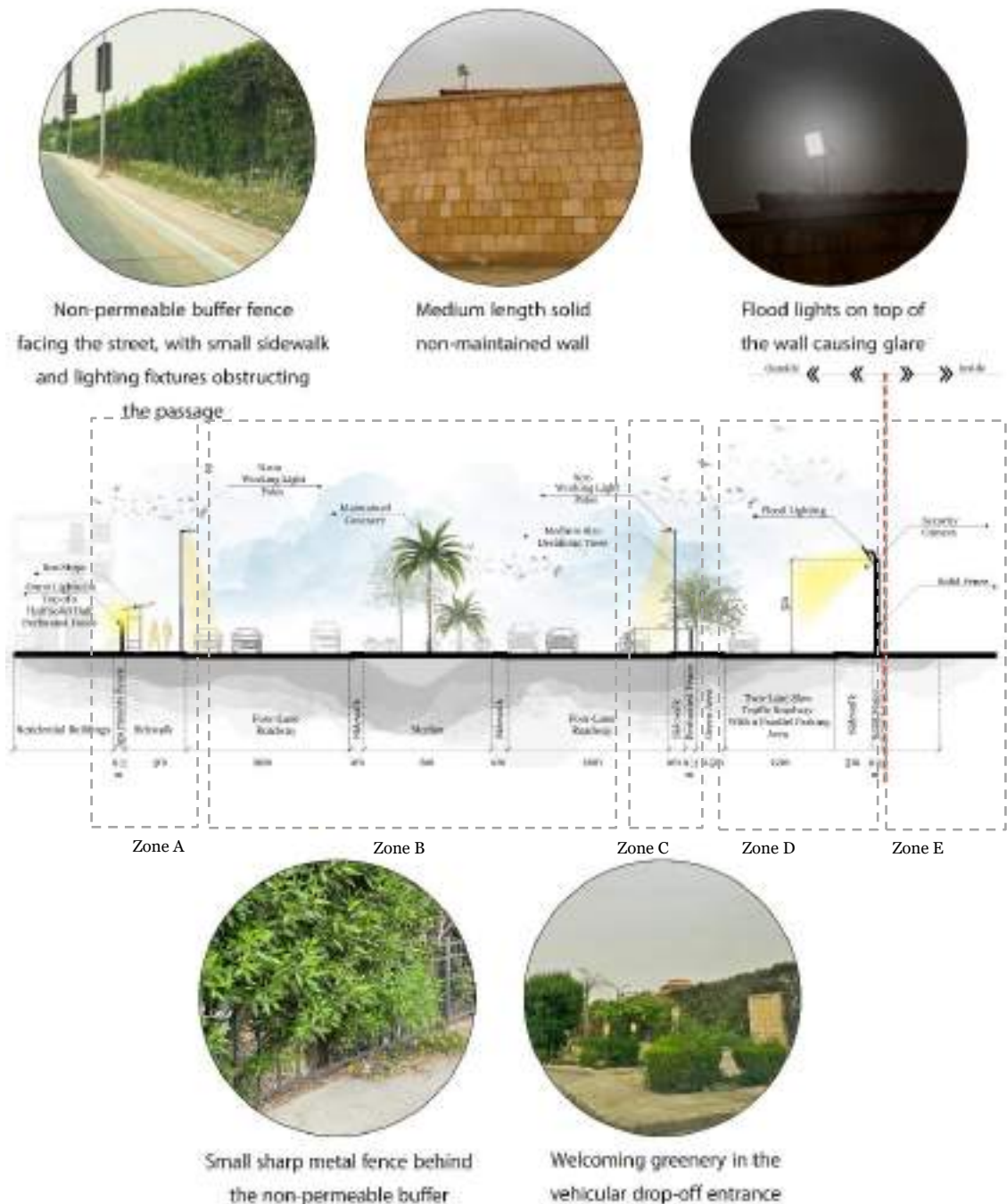Lack of street furniture, so people created their own seats

Figure 43, Kattameya Heights Border - Section 3-3, Source: The Author

The following table is only focusing on testing the human behavior in this section part only, and how people behaved differently at different locations at different time periods as shown in (Figure 43):

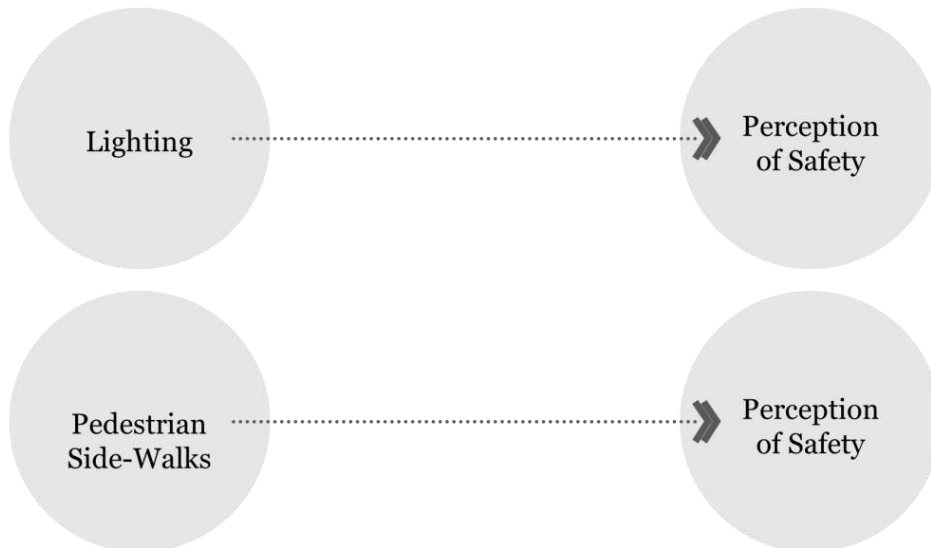|	Activities	Location	Day	Timing
Social Aspect	Cycling	Zone B	Weekends	From 7 till 10 PM
	Walking	Zone A / B	Mostly Weekends	From 6 PM till 12 AM
	Sitting	Zone B	Everyday	From 8 PM till 1 AM
	Gathering	Zone B	Everyday	From 8 PM till 1 AM
	Eating	Zone B	Mostly Weekends	From 7 till 10 PM
	Playing	Zone A / B	Weekends	From 7 till 10 PM
	Smoking	Zone B / D	Weekends	From 9 PM till 1 AM

The following table is testing the physical landscape features of the outer side of the borders of the gated community in this section part only (Figure 43), *(N.A.: Not Available, In Condition; (0): Bad, (1): Fair, (2): Good, (3): V. good, (4): Excellent).*

	Landscape Element	Location	Availability	Condition	Height (m) from Street Level	Width (m)	Material	Permeability (%)
Physical Aspect	*Lighting*	A	Available	2	+3.00m	-	-	-
		B	Available	2	+7.00m	-	-	-
		C	Available	1	+7.00m	-	-	-
		D	Available	0	+7.50m	-	-	-
	Softscape	A	Available	3	+7.00m	5m	-	100%
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	Available	1	+2.50m	4m	-	Zero
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		E	Available	3	+15.00m	5m	-	Zero
	Sidewalks	A	Available	2	+0.15m	3.5m	Grey Interlock	-
		B	Available	2	+0.15m	1m	Grey Interlock	-
		C	Available	1	+0.15m	2m	Red Interlock	-
		D	Available	2	+0.15m & +5.00m	5m & 3m	Concrete	-
	Fence/ Wall	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	3	+7.50m	15m	Stone Retaining Wall with Security Wire	Zero
	Security Cameras	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Signages	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Vehicular Roadway	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	Available	2	-	8 & 10m	Asphalt	-
		C	Available	3	-	10m	Asphalt	-
		D	N.A.	0	-	-	-	-

Findings of Section 3-3:

In section 3-3, The affected psychological and social aspects found and were reflected on the people's behavior are their ability to practice recreational activities as cycling, gathering, playing, eating, or sitting, is mainly based on the availability of proper lighting, pedestrian sidewalks, non-availability of fences and walls, permeability, as well as appealing greenery.

from that it's concluded that there are direct interrelationships between elements from the physical aspect to elements from the psychological aspect as:

Physical/Spatial Aspects   **Social/ Psychological Aspects**

Lighting ··········· ➤ Perception of Safety

Pedestrian Side-Walks ··········· ➤ Perception of Safety

Greenery/ Imageability ··········· ➤ Place Attachment & Sense of Belonging

Walls & Fences ··········· ➤ Territorial Behavior

High, rough wall, with non-sufficient lighting, and larde dense trees

No activities taking place in the border zone

Non-maintained vehicular road, sidewalk and median

Zone A   Zone B   Zone C   Zone D   Zone E

Acts as a blindspot in an active neighborhood

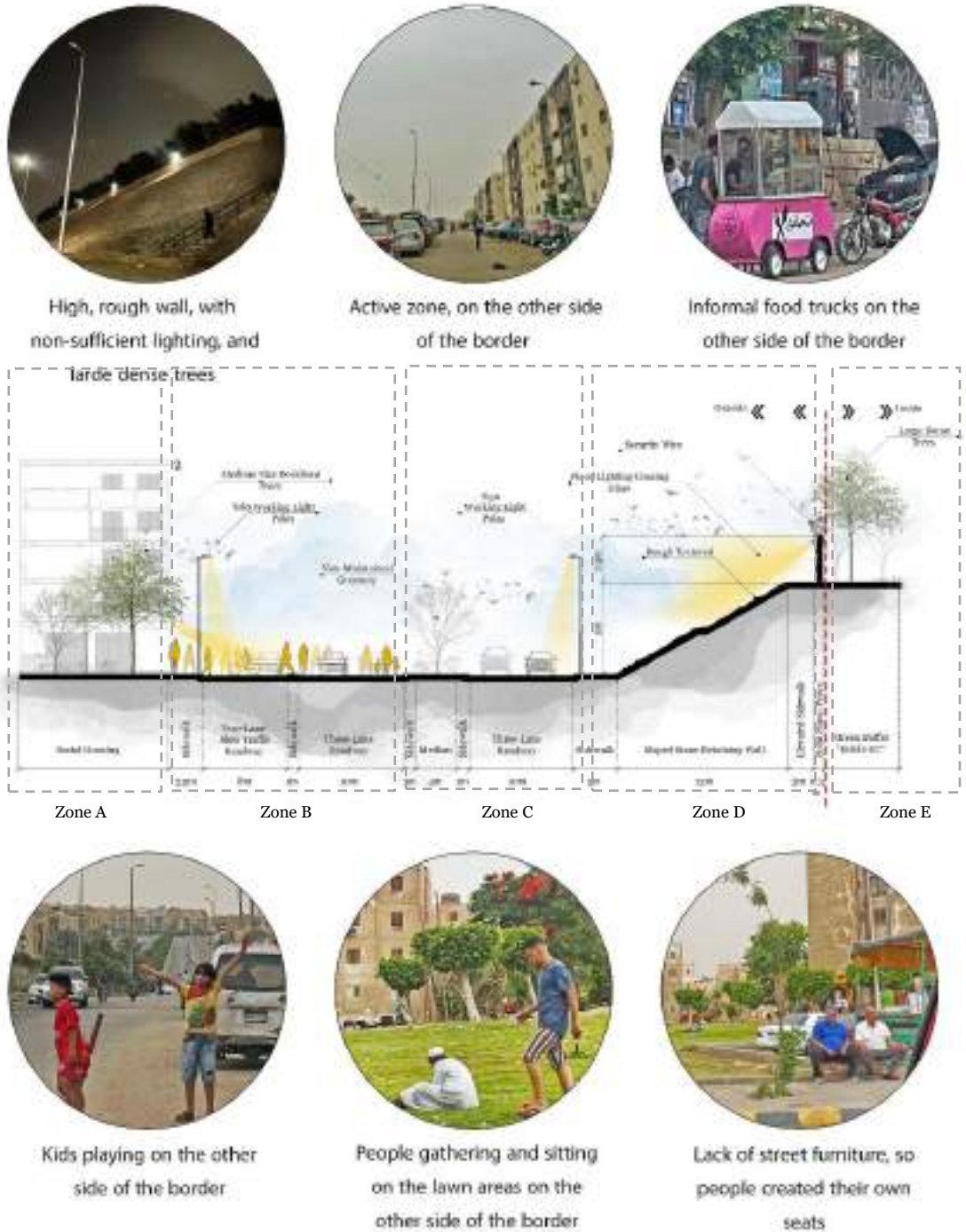Non-fenced and non-secured dark non-constructed area

Figure 44, Kattameya Heights Border - Section 4-4, Source: The Author

The following table is only focusing on testing the human behavior in this section part only, and how people behaved differently at different locations at different time periods (Figure 44):

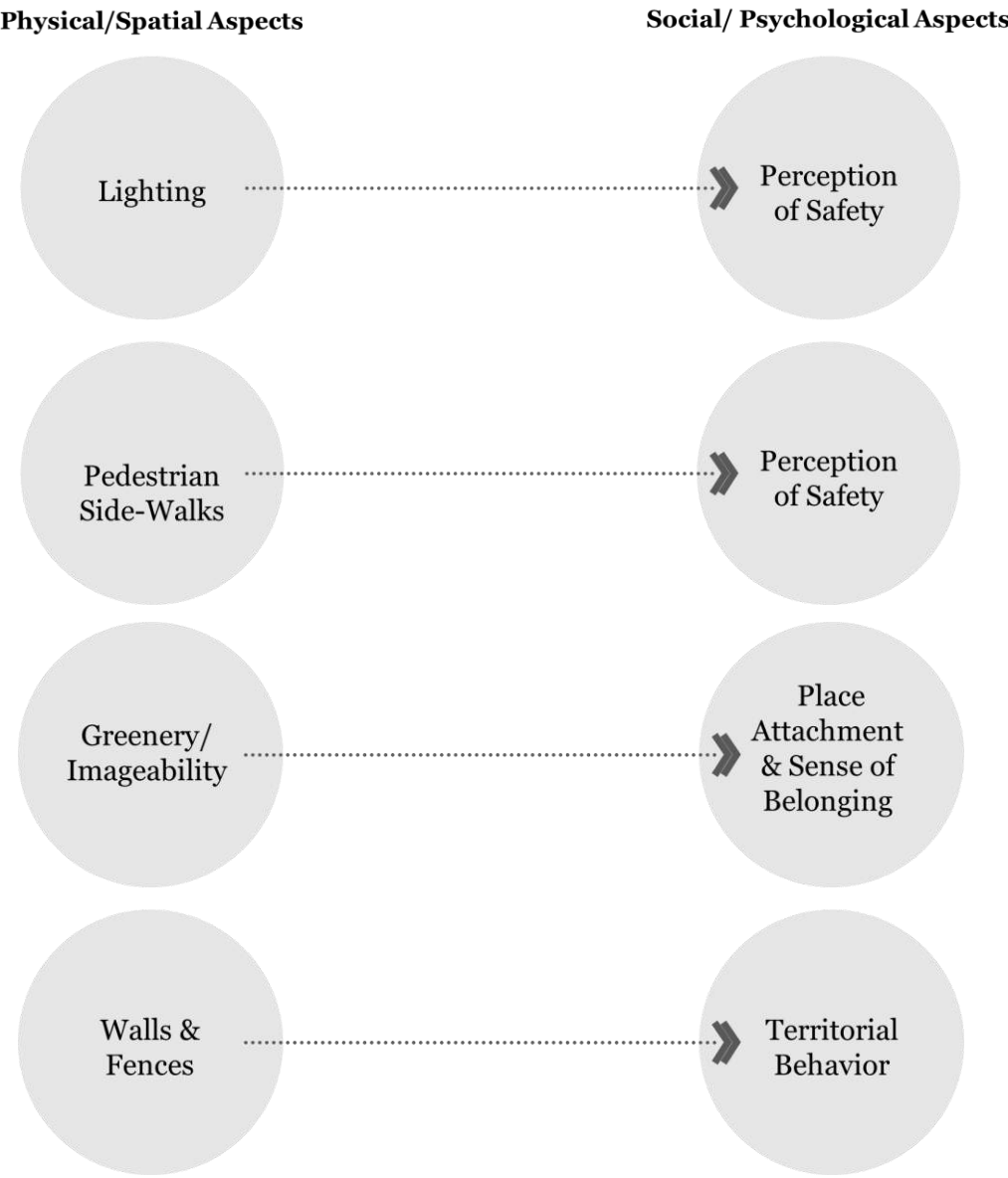| Social Aspect	Activities	Location	Day	Timing
	Walking	Zone A	Mostly Weekends	From 9 PM till 1 AM

The following table is testing the physical landscape features of the outer side of the borders of the gated community in this section part only (Figure 44), *(N.A.: Not Available, In Condition;(0): Bad, (1): Fair, (2): Good, (3): V. good, (4): Excellent).*

	Landscape Element	Location	Availability	Condition	Height (m) from Street Level	Width (m)	Material	Permeability (%)
Physical Aspect	*Lighting*	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	Available	1	+7.00m	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	0	+7.50m	-	-	-
	Softscape	A	Available	2	+2.00m	-	-	100%
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		E	Available	4	+15.00m	-	-	Zero
	Sidewalks	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	Available	2	+0.15m	2m	Red Interlock	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	3	+0.15m & 5.00m	4m & 3m	Red Interlock & Concrete	-
	Fence/ Wall	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	3	+7.50m	14m	Stone Retaining Wall with Security Wire	Zero
	Security Cameras	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Signages	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Vehicular Roadway	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	Available	2	-	10m	Asphalt	-
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-

Findings of Section 4-4:

In section 4-4, The affected psychological and social aspect found and was reflected on the people's behavior in the previous cross-section were the zones where people walk, and it was found that they mainly walk on the other side of the fence, where it's more lit and has better but not of high-quality sidewalk.

From that it's concluded that there are direct interrelationships between elements from the physical aspect to elements from the psychological aspect as:
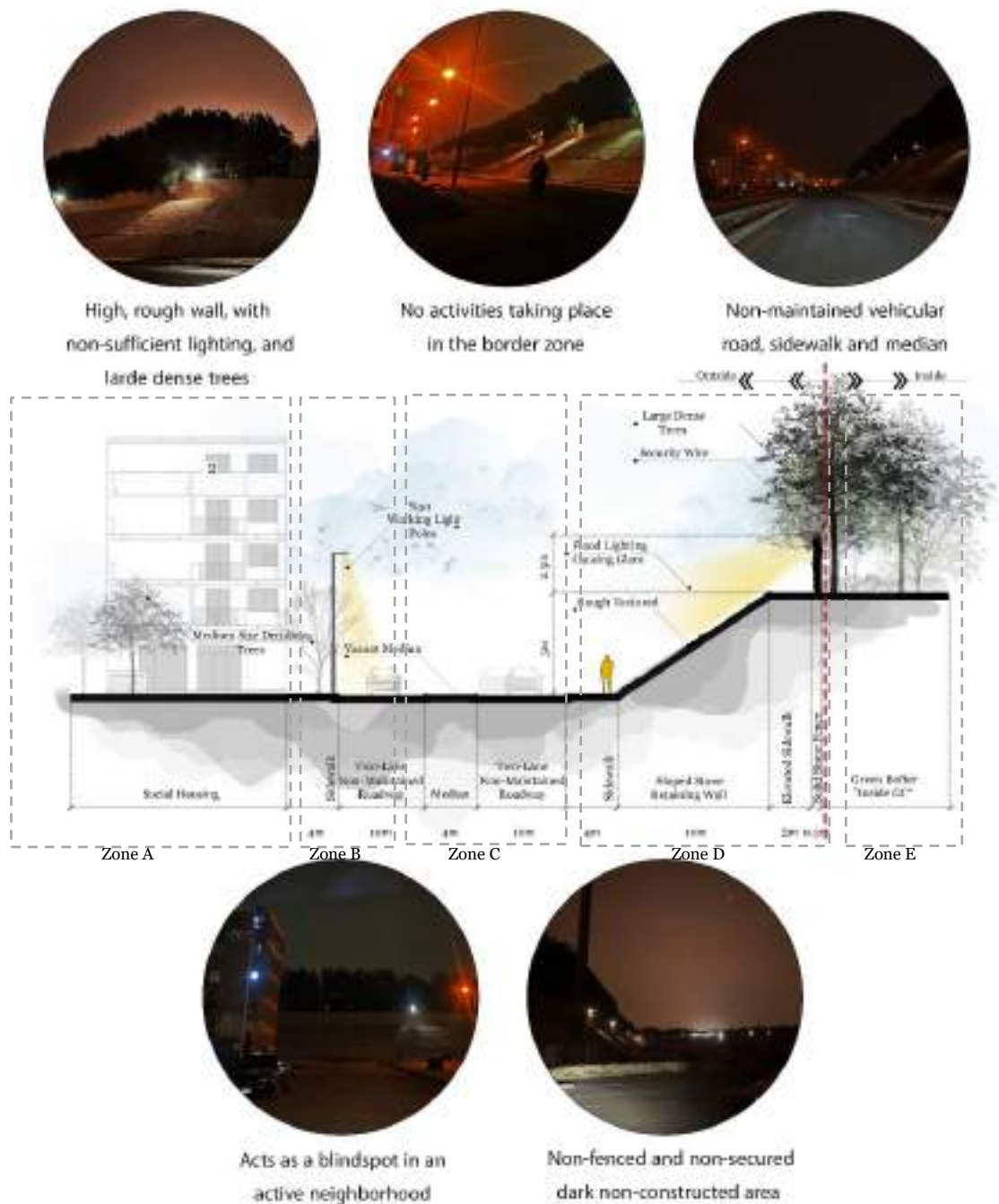
Physical/Spatial Aspects   **Social/ Psychological Aspects**

Lighting ⟶ Perception of Safety

Pedestrian Side-Walks ⟶ Perception of Safety

Walls & Fences ⟶ Territorial Behavior Place Attachment & Sense of Belonging

5.2.   Al-Andalus Neighborhood, New Cairo, Egypt

A second case study has been analyzed to validate the previous analysis done in the first case study, and to test different perceptions from various social classes. Al Andalus neighborhood is a residential area located in New Cairo; Egypt as shown in (Figure 45). The neighborhood is located near the American University in Cairo and is accessible via major roads such as Road 90 and the Ring Road. Al Andalus is surrounded by several gated communities, which are popular in New Cairo. These gated communities typically offer amenities such as swimming pools, sports facilities, and shopping centers within their boundaries. Some of the gated communities near Al Andalus include: Westin Golf, Mountain View, Kattameya Gardens, Mivida, Loloa Compound, and multiple other residential gated communities as shown in (Figure 47). Al Andalus neighborhood is a relatively small residential area located in the eastern part of New Cairo, Egypt. It covers an area of approximately 0.2 square kilometers and is home to around 5,000 residents. The social class of the residents in Al Andalus is generally considered to be upper-middle to high class, as the properties' values are considered from the high-cost category compared to other non-gated neighborhoods. The neighborhood features a range of housing options, including villas, townhouses, and apartments. These properties are generally considered to be high-end and come with premium amenities such as private gardens, swimming pools, and gyms.

In terms of pedestrian life, Al Andalus is a relatively quiet neighborhood with limited foot traffic compared to other areas of New Cairo with wide streets. As a result, most residents rely on private transportation to get around the neighborhood and to access nearby amenities.

Overall, Al Andalus is a well-maintained and upscale neighborhood that offers a high quality of life for its residents.

Figure 45, Al-Andalus Neighborhood Location in New Cairo, Source: (GoogleEarthPro, 2023)

Al-Andalus Neighborhood is surrounded by four main roads around its peripheries with no pedestrian access to the neighborhood. As shown in (Figure 46).

Figure 46, Al-Andalus Neighborhood Accessibility Map, Source: The Author

Figure 47, Al-Andalus Neighborhood Surrounding Gated Communities, Source:
(GoogleEarthPro, 2023)

1. *Hyde Park Compound*
2. *Dorett El-Karz Compound*
3. *Mivida Compound*
4. *The Westin Cairo Golf Resort & Spa Compound*
5. *Kattameya Gardens Compound*
6. *Mountain View Compound*
7. *Sakan Compound*

5.2.1. Psychological Aspect Vs. Spatial Features
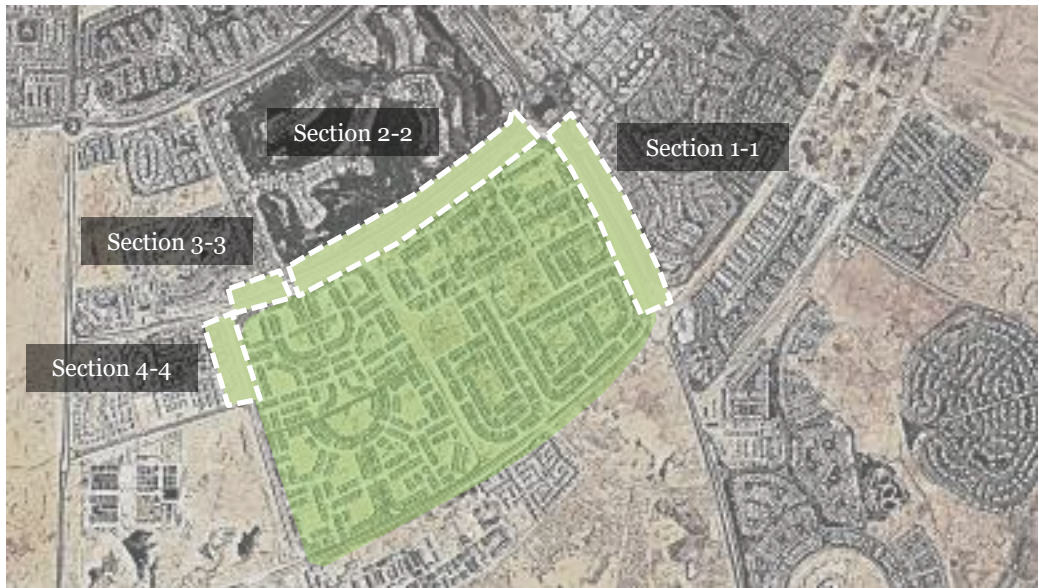
Figure 48, Al-Andalus Neighborhood Border Study Zone, Source: (GoogleEarthPro, 2023)

In this section as well, the analysis was done in four parts, and they were divided according to the similarities of the borders' cross-section in each zone from the upper highlighted zones as shown in (Figure 48), all analysis was done by observation and mapping methods, while the author observed in different timing and in different days the physical features and the social behavior along these features, the elements that have been tested are: the lighting, softscape, sidewalks, fences, walls, security cameras, signages, and vehicular roadways, and then started to break down all the elements and the behaviors of the people in each zone from the outer side of the borders according to their location, availability, condition, dimensions, and permeability if we're testing the vertical elements as softscape or fences and walls. These zones are divided according to the similarities found in each zone in order to get a clearer vision of the overall condition, and to ease the process of categorizing the landscape elements and setting the possible design attributes and criteria.

Figure 49, Al-Andalus Neighborhood - Mivida Compound Border, Section 1-1, Source: The Author

The following table is only focusing on testing the human behavior in this section part only (Figure 49), and how people behaved differently at different locations at different time periods.

	Activities	Location	Day	Timing
Social Aspect	Walking	Zone A	Mostly Weekdays	From 9 AM till 5PM
	Eating	Zone A	Mostly Weekdays	From 9 AM till 5PM

The following table is testing the physical landscape features of the outer side of the borders of the gated community in this section part only (Figure 49), *(N.A.: Not Available, In Condition; (0): Bad, (1): Fair, (2): Good, (3): V. good, (4): Excellent).*

	Landscape Element	Location	Availability	Condition	Height (m) from Street Level	Width (m)	Material	Permeability (%)
Physical Aspect	*Lighting*	A	Available	3	+7.00m	-	-	-
		B	Available	2	+7.00m	-	-	-
		C	Available	0	+7.00m	-	-	-
	Softscape	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	Available	3	-	-	-	100%
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Sidewalks	A	Available	1	+0.15m	2m	Grey Interlock	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	Available	3	+0.15m	3.5m	Grey Interlock	-
	Fence/ Wall	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	Available	4	-	-	Yellow Paint On a Brick Wall	Zero
	Security Cameras	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	Available	4	-	-	-	-
	Signages	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Vehicular Roadway	A	Available	2	-	6m	Asphalt	-
		B	Available	4	-	22m	Asphalt	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-

Findings of Section 1-1:

In section 1-1, The affected psychological and social aspect found and was reflected on the people's behavior in the previous cross-section were the zones where people walk and eat, and it was found that they mainly do these activities on the other side of the fence, where it's more lit and has better but not of high-quality sidewalk.

From that it's concluded that there are direct interrelationships between elements from the physical aspect to elements from the psychological aspect as:

Physical/Spatial Aspects

Social/ Psychological Aspects

Lighting ·········· ➤ Perception of Safety

Pedestrian Side-Walks ·········· ➤ Perception of Safety

Walls & Fences ·········· ➤ Territorial Behavior Place Attachment & Sense of Belonging

The perforated part of the fence
doesn't have an appealing view
behind

Lack of efficient and maintained
lighting the border zone

Plain solid wall design
with random writings on it

Zone A   Zone B   Zone C   Zone D
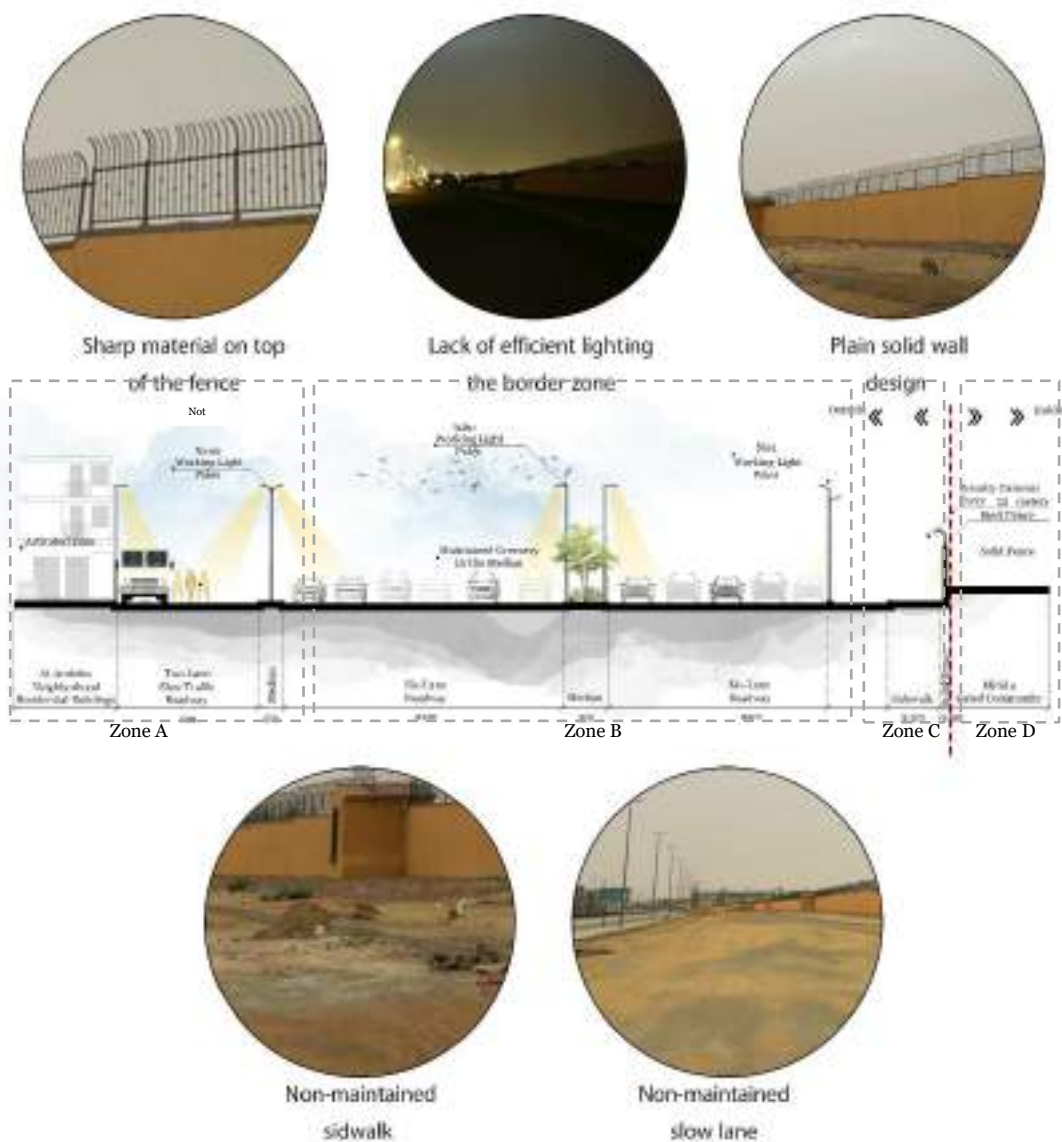

Non-maintained
sidwalk

Non-constucted
median

Figure 50, Al-Andalus Neighborhood - Westin Golf Compound Border, Section 2-2, Source: The Author

The following table is only focusing on testing the human behavior in this section part only (Figure 50), and how people behaved differently at different locations at different time periods.

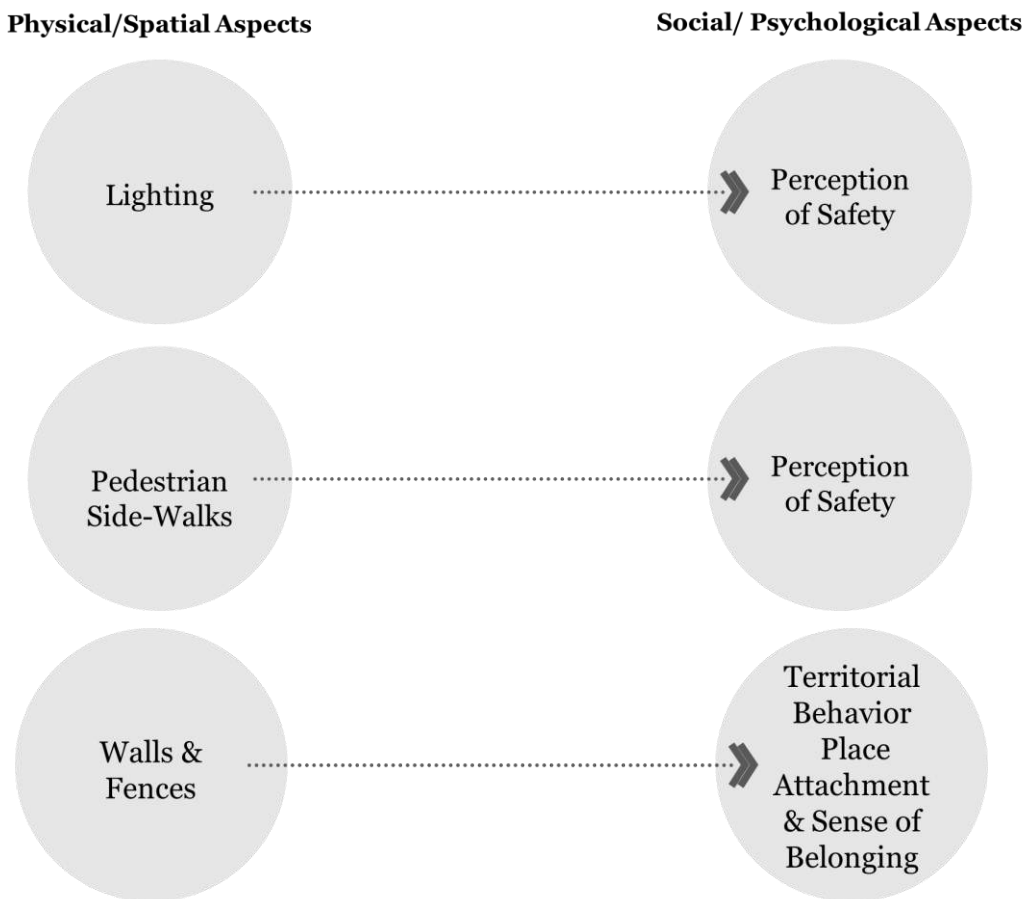| Social Aspect	Activities	Location	Day	Timing
	Walking	Zone A	Mostly Weekdays	From 12 till 5 PM

The following table is testing the physical landscape features of the outer side of the borders of the gated community in this section part only (Figure 50): *(N.A.: Not Available, In Condition; (0): Bad, (1): Fair, (2): Good, (3): V. good, (4): Excellent).*

	Landscape Element	Location	Availability	Condition	Height (m) from Street Level	Width (m)	Material	Permeability (%)
Physical Aspect	Lighting	A	Available	3	+7.00m	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	Available	2	+7.00m	-	-	-
	Softscape	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	4	+8.00m	-	-	-
	Sidewalks	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	Available	1	+0.15m	1.5m	Red Interlock	-
	Fence/ Wall	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	Available	3	+5.00m	0.3m	Stone Retaining Wall	Zero
	Security Cameras	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Signages	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Vehicular Roadway	A	Available	0	-	5m	Asphalt	-
		B	Available	2	-	9m	Asphalt	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-

Garbage all along the sidewalk

Non-Maintained sidewalk and non-efficient lighting

Randomly distributed greenery

Zone A   Zone B   Zone C   Zone D   Zone E

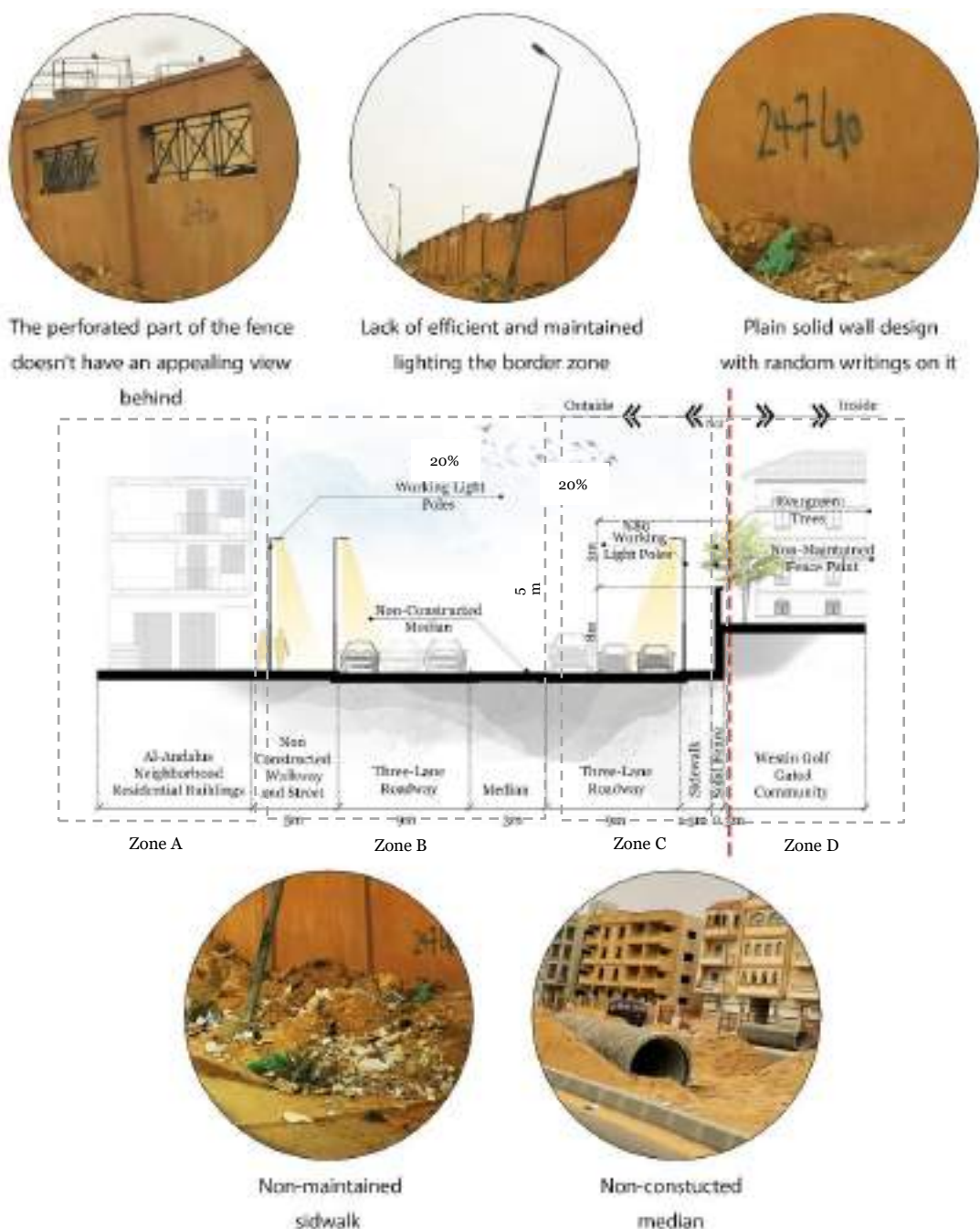Non-constructed median
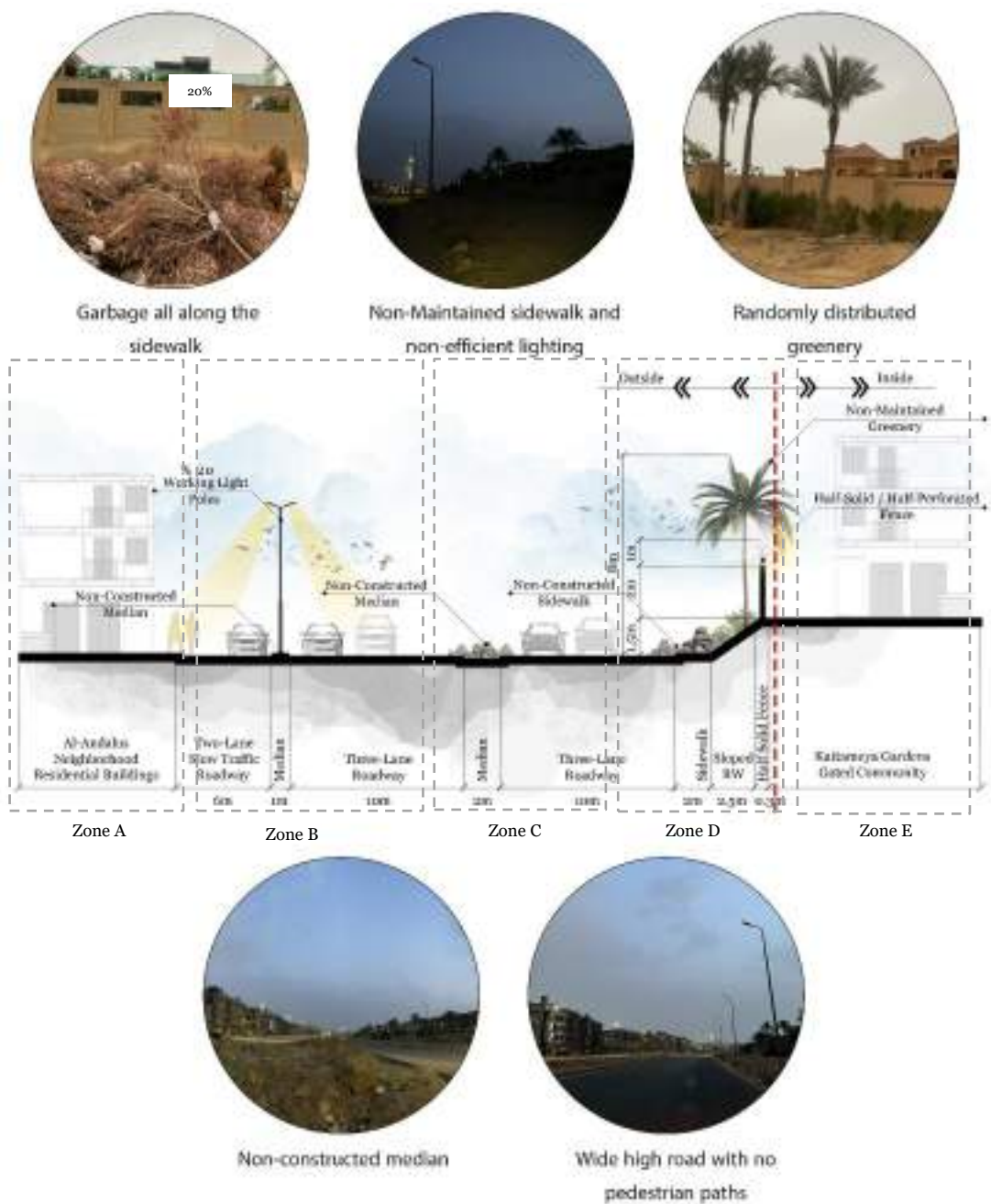
Wide high road with no pedestrian paths

Figure 51, Al-Andalus Neighborhood - Kattameya Gardens Border, Section 3-3, Source: The Author

The following table is only focusing on testing the human behavior in this section part only (Figure 51), and how people behaved differently at different locations at different time periods.

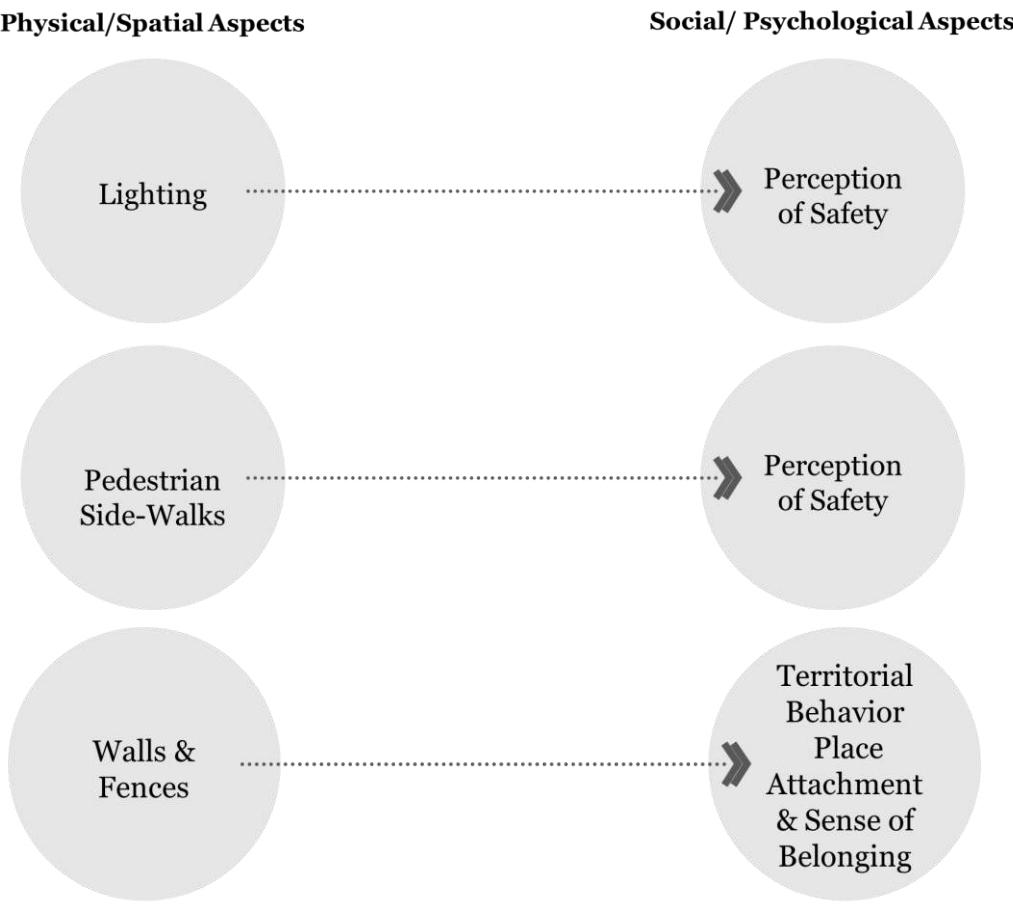| Social Aspect	Activities	Location	Day	Timing
	Walking	Zone A / B	Mostly Weekdays	From 12 PM till 6 PM

The following table is testing the physical landscape features of the outer side of the borders of the gated community in this section part only (Figure 51): *(N.A.: Not Available, In Condition; (0): Bad, (1): Fair, (2): Good, (3): V. good, (4): Excellent).*

	Landscape Element	Location	Availability	Condition	Height (m) from Street Level	Width (m)	Material	Permeability (%)
Physical Aspect	Lighting	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	Available	2	+7.00m	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	1	+4.50m	-	-	-
	Softscape	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	1	+8.00m	-	-	100%
		E	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Sidewalks	A	Available	0	+0.15m	2m	Interlock	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	0	+0.15m	2m	Non-Constructed	-
	Fence/ Wall	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	3	+4.50m	0.3m	Stone Retaining Wall	Zero
	Security Cameras	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Signages	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Vehicular Roadway	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	Available	2	-	6 & 10m	Asphalt	-
		C	Available	2	-	10	Asphalt	-
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-

Findings of Section 2-2 & 3-3:

In sections 2-2 and 3-3, The affected psychological and social aspect found and was reflected on the people's behavior in the previous cross-section were the zones where people walk, and it was found that they mainly walk on the other side of the fence, where it's more lit and has better but not of high-quality sidewalk.

From that it's concluded that there are direct interrelationships between elements from the physical aspect to elements from the psychological aspect as:

Physical/Spatial Aspects   **Social/ Psychological Aspects**

Lighting ·········→ Perception of Safety

Pedestrian Side-Walks ·········→ Perception of Safety

Walls & Fences ·········→ Territorial Behavior Place Attachment & Sense of Belonging

People from both genders walking safely in
the border zone at different timings,

Appealing well maintained
greenery

Zone A   Zone B   Zone C   Zone D   Zone E

The street side lighting fixture
that are out of the gated community's
responsibilities is not working properly

Maintained and well-lit
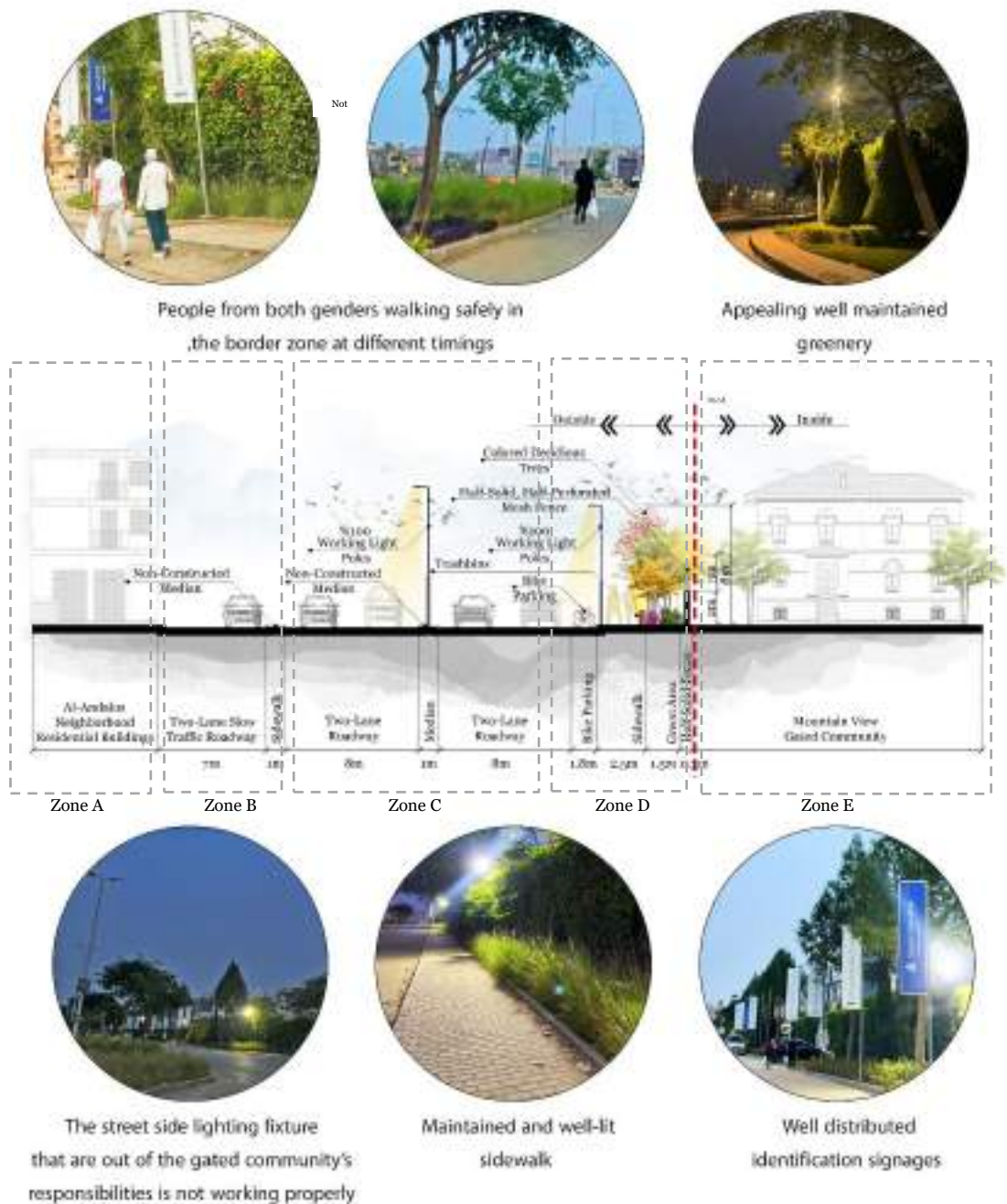sidewalk

Well distributed
identification signages

Figure 52, Al-Andalus Neighborhood - Mountain View Border, Section 4-4, Source: The Author

The following table is only focusing on testing the human behavior in this section part only (Figure 52), and how people behaved differently at different locations at different time periods.
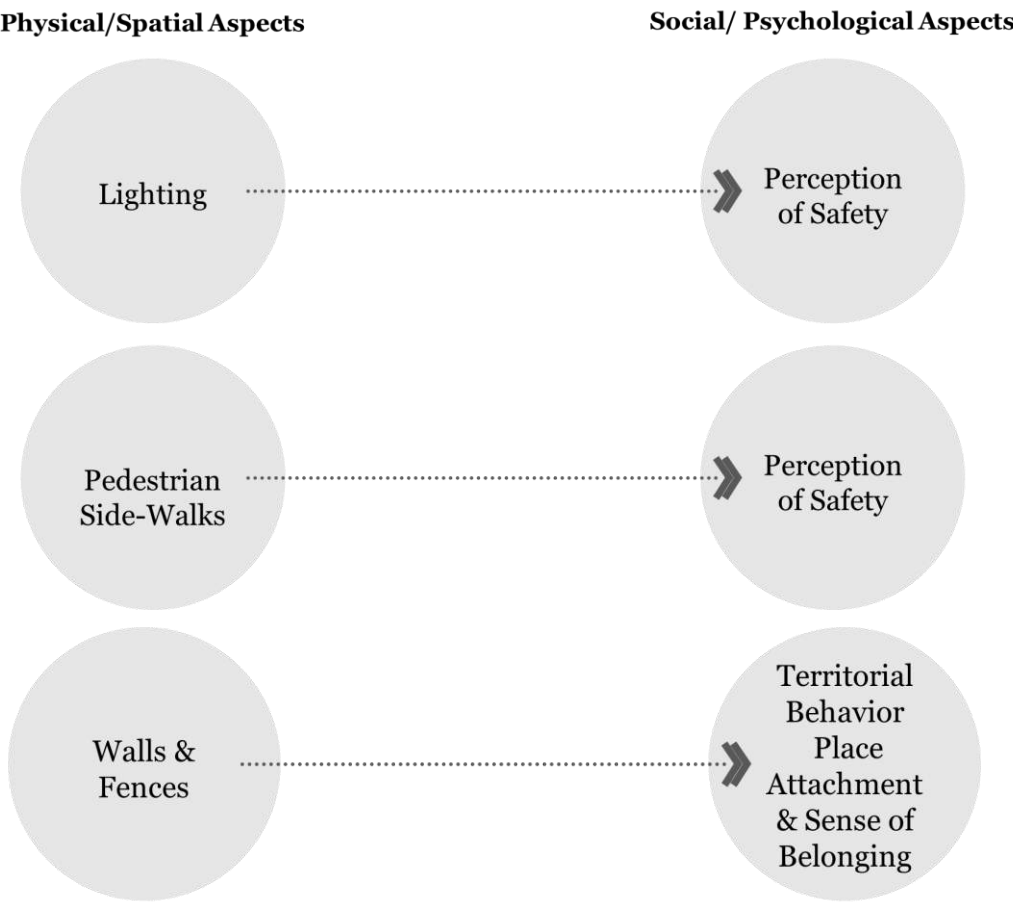
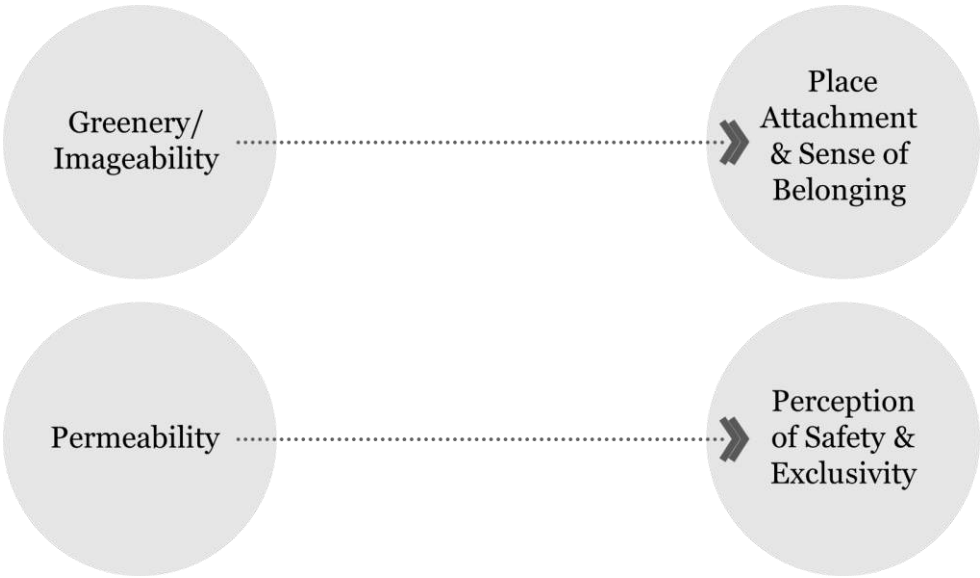|	Activities	Location	Day	Timing
Social Aspect	Cycling	Zone D	Weekends	From 1 till 5 PM
	Walking	Zone D	Everyday	From 1 PM till 7 PM
	Jogging	Zone D	Everyday	From 1 PM till 5 PM

The following table is testing the physical landscape features of the outer side of the borders of the gated community in this section part only (Figure 52): *(N.A.: Not Available, In Condition; (0): Bad, (1): Fair, (2): Good, (3): V. good, (4): Excellent).*

	Landscape Element	Location	Availability	Condition	Height (m) from Street Level	Width (m)	Material	Permeability (%)
Physical Aspect	*Lighting*	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	Available	4	+9.00m	-	-	-
		D	Available	4	+8.00m & 5.00m	-	-	-
	Softscape	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	4	+8.00m	5m	-	50%
		E	Available	4	+5.00m	5m	-	20%
	Sidewalks	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	4	+0.15m	2.5m	Grey Interlock	-
	Fence/ Wall	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	4	+5.00m	0.3m	Half Brick Wall with Stone Cladding, Topped with Steel Mesh Permeable Fence	Zero
	Security Cameras	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	4	+5.00m	3m	Concrete	-
	Signages	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		C	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		D	Available	4	+4.00m	0.5m	Flags	-
	Vehicular Roadway	A	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
		B	Available	3	-	7m	Asphalt	-
		C	Available	3	-	8m	Asphalt	-
		D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-

Findings of Section 4-4:

In section 4-4, The affected psychological and social aspect found and was reflected on the people's behavior in the previous cross-section were the zones where people walk, run or jog, cycle, or even stand, and talk and it was found that they only do these activities next to the fence, where it's more lit and has a high-quality and maintained sidewalk, with the existence of greenery, identification and wayfinding signages, security cameras as well as semi-permeable fences that allow them to see and be seen, without viewing the private exclusive spaces.

From that it's concluded that there are direct interrelationships between elements from the physical aspect to elements from the psychological aspect as:

Physical/Spatial Aspects   **Social/ Psychological Aspects**

Lighting .... Perception of Safety

Pedestrian Side-Walks .... Perception of Safety

Walls & Fences .... Territorial Behavior Place Attachment & Sense of Belonging

5.3.   Communities' perception of the borders

The communities' perception was tested by multiple ways, first it was by observing the generic image as shown in the previous section by just analyzing the dynamics of activities among the zones of each cross-section, also by interviewing some of the residents and finally by conducting an online questionnaire, where the first part of the questionnaire is tackling the whole community, either the residents of the gated communities or the residents who live in the surrounding neighborhoods, and the aim of this part to test how the community define common terminologies as the "Community" and "Social Segregation" terminologies. Through all the forms of data collection that took place among the analysis phase, I was able to categorize the responses of the communities into several categories. Starting by the "Community" terminology, it was found that the highest percentage of people defined it as "a group of people living in the same place, not necessarily of the same social level" as shown (Figure 53), which proves the initial hypothesis that the gated communities have a strong effect on segregating communities, as people are defined as a community as long as they live in the same place for economic reasons not common social behaviors or traits.
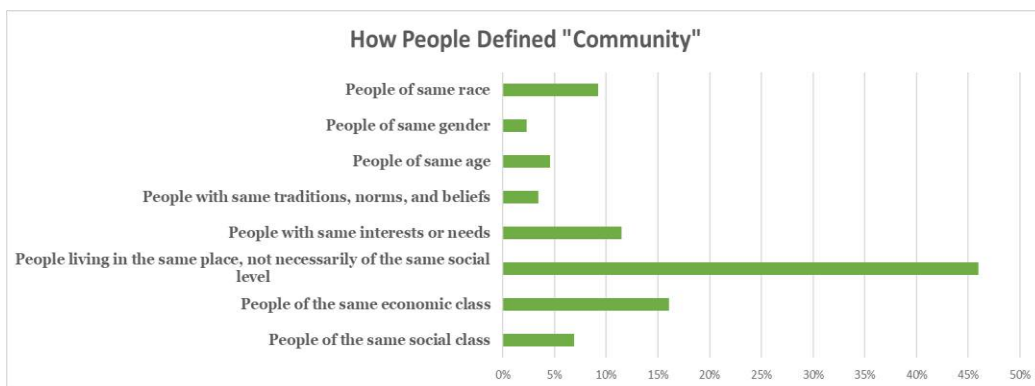

Figure 53, How people defined community, Source: The Author

Also, while testing how people defined "Social Segregation" a lot of people kept defining this terminology as it was a form of discrimination, and also lots of people said that this terminology is commonly used and that they think gated

communities have a real effect on this terminology because of the border lines, so after collecting all the data it was also categorized into several categories and most of the people defined the terminology social segregation as "It's the segregation between people from different economic levels". Which also supports the previous definition of "Community" as shown in (Figure 54).
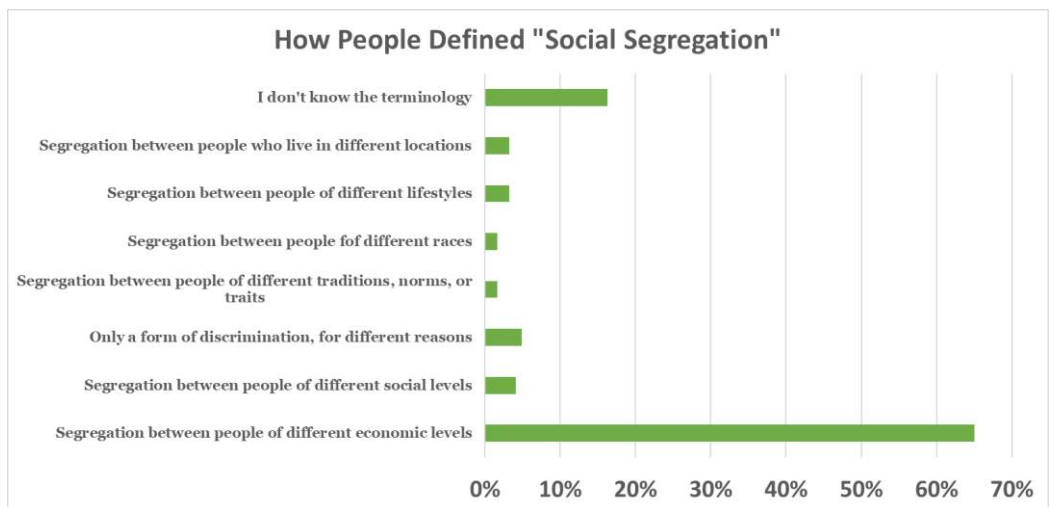

Figure 54, How people defined "Social Segregation", Source: The Author

5.3.1. Residents of gated communities' perception of borders

In this section, the highlight is only on the perception of people living in gated communities. First of all, in order not to invade the needs of the residents before setting a border-design criteria, it was important to understand all primary reasons why one chose to live in a gated community, and from the analysis done, it was clear that people mainly chose living behind the borders for the sake of safety aspects, and when they were asked if the gated community that they live in provides the sense of safety and security to them, all the responses where confirming this aspect. Also, it was important to analyze all the drawbacks that they experience while living in a gated community, and the responses of the people were categorized into multiple categories, and the category that had the highest number of votes is feeling isolated from external services, and facilities as shown in (Figure 55).
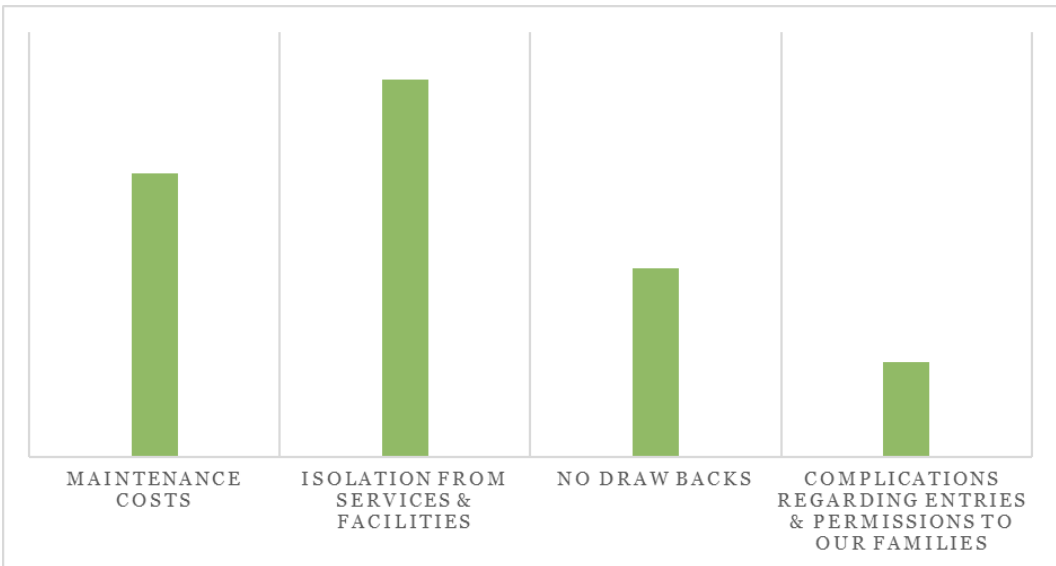
Figure 55, Drawbacks of living in a gated community (Internal Residents' Perception), Source: The Author

Gradually, testing the perception of the residents from inside to the outside community, as it was important to understand if the residents are engaged with the surrounding community, and how? To find that the percentages of the people feel engaged and those who don't is very close, as shown in (Figure 56).
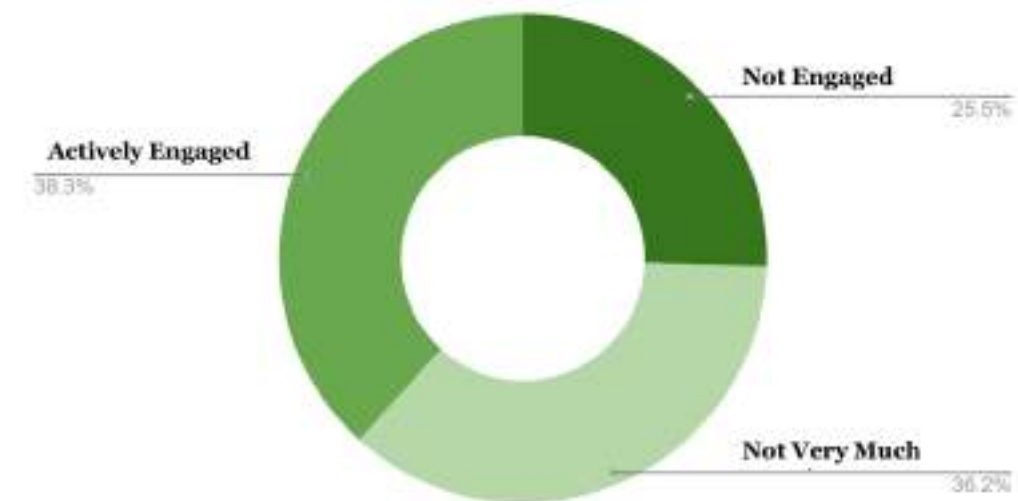

Figure 56, The engagement percentage of the internal residents with the external communities, Source: The Author

The previous section focused on analyzing the understanding of the people of the "Social Segregation" terminology, in this section it was more important to test if

the residents of the gated communities see the walls of the compounds they live in as a factor causing the segregation, and the result was found that either the people strongly agree, or they strongly disagree as shown in (Figure 57), and the main reasons of agreement is that many people said that lots of their relatives, friends, or people they know that are from the same social class, aren't allowed to enter the gated community they live in without permission, even though their neighbors could be of a completely different social background, with different traditions, and norms, but only because they can afford getting an apartment or a villa in the same compound. The opposite opinion is that people think that the social segregation nowadays will exist either the gated communities exist or not, and that the discrimination has been the social trend nowadays.
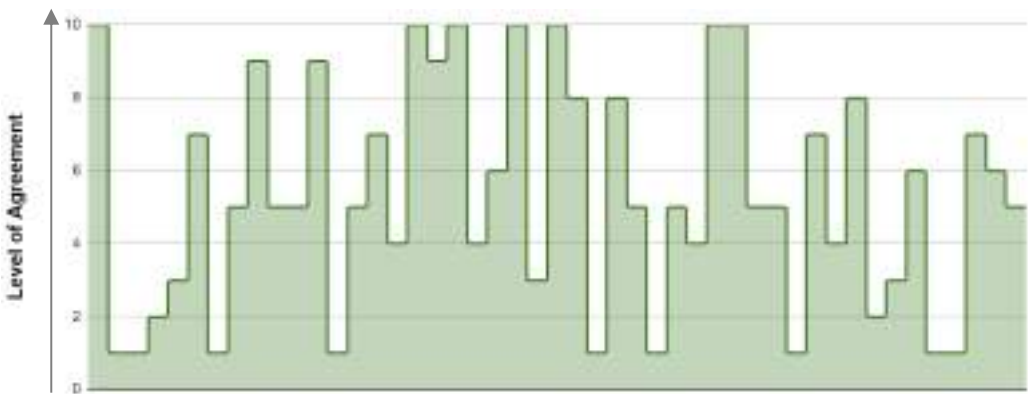

Figure 57, Residents agreement with "The walls and gates cause social segregation", Source: The Author

So for people who believed that the walls could lead to social segregation issue, it was analyzed in a more detailed level, by testing which type of border could have the strongest impact, according to the border classification analyzed in the previous chapter, but after contextualizing it, it was broken down into more familiar terminologies, as common border designs, the high solid ones, and the green permeable ones, or the friendly ones, and the responses of the people supported the initial hypothesis that the border category could affect the idea of social segregation, but the residents made sure that however the design of the border would be, they were always stressing on the point that the safety aspect still matters to them even more the aesthetic appeal of the external face of the border. Moreover, it was more essential now to test how flexible they are

regarding other aspects, as in the previous chapter, the case study of Qifu Village allowed the public access into certain zones, it was important to test if the community in the Egyptian context would approve such idea, and surprisingly most of the people accepted the idea but in certain conditions as, as shown in (Figure 58).
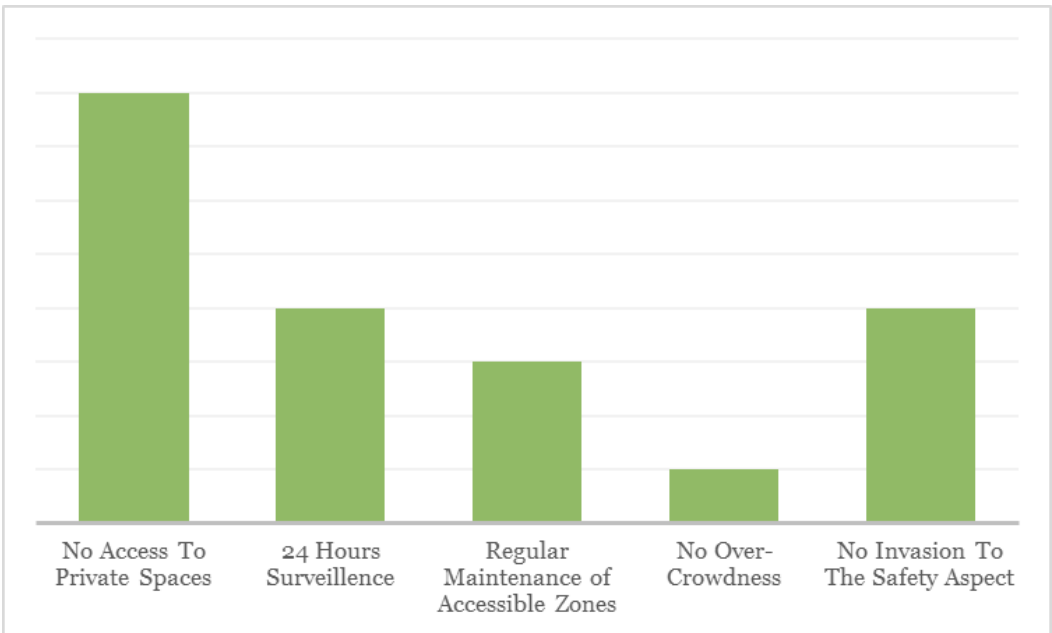

Figure 58, Terms & Conditions of Allowing Public Access to Certain Zones (According To The Internal Residents), Source: The Author

Furthermore, analyzing how the stakeholders should be involved in the border-making, it was essential to check how the people perceived the importance of each stakeholder in different design and construction stages, which was surprising, is that the residents of the gated communities did not choose themselves as an important stakeholder in any of the stages, except that they needed a yearly evaluation to express their needs, but most of them believed that the local authorities should be involved in setting regulations in designing the borders even more than the developers which was the case in "Qifu Village, China", which actually was the main implemented principle that led to an integrated and engaged society, they also agreed that the landscape architects should be fully responsible of the design of the borders, as they have the top expertise in that field, and fortunately they believed that the people from outside

the gated communities should participate in initial surveys in designing the borders which gives a sparkle of hope that the people still respect the rights of the people from different communities, and that was all illustrated in the following chart, (Figure 59).
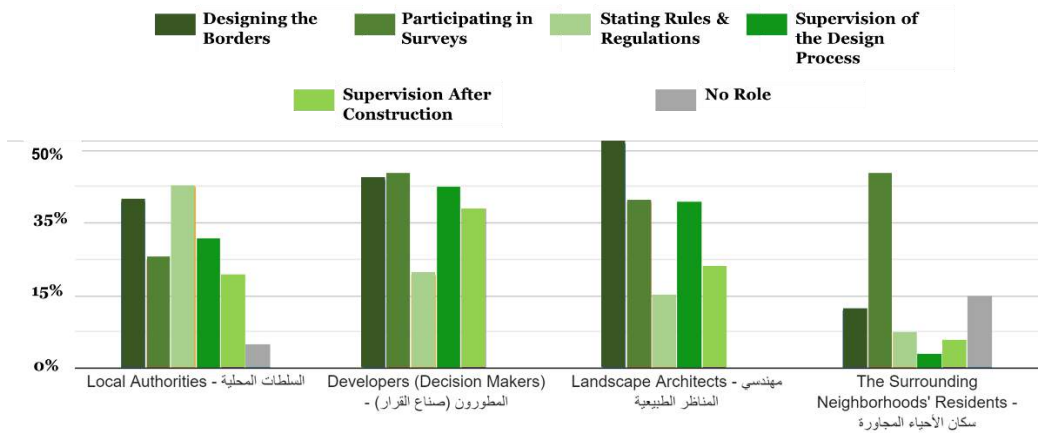

Figure 59, The Role of the Stakeholders "Internal Perception", Source: The Author

Moreover, testing the visual aesthetic was also one of the essential aspects in the analysis process. The importance of the borders visual aesthetic could be easily expected in the hypotheses that it is important to the surrounding communities, but it wasn't clear if it had the same importance to the people living in a gated community, so it was checked and the responses proved that it was as important as for the people outside the gated communities, but for different reasons as long as it's not invading their privacy or their security as shown in (Figure 60).

Figure 60, The primary reasons why the internal residents care about the aesthetic appeal of the border, Source: The Author

The people reviewed different border types, so we can analyze which border they think is the safest to walk by, and the aim of this question to analyze their

perception of safety, as most of the people mentioned the "Safety" as the most triggering issue why they chose living in a gated community, as shown in (Figure 61).

The main triggering aspects that influenced the answers of the people were as follows:

1. The sufficiency of the lighting.
2. The height of the fences
3. The closure to the highway.
4. The width of the sidewalk.
5. The texture of the wall itself.
6. The feeling of being trapped or stalked due to the impermeability of the fence.
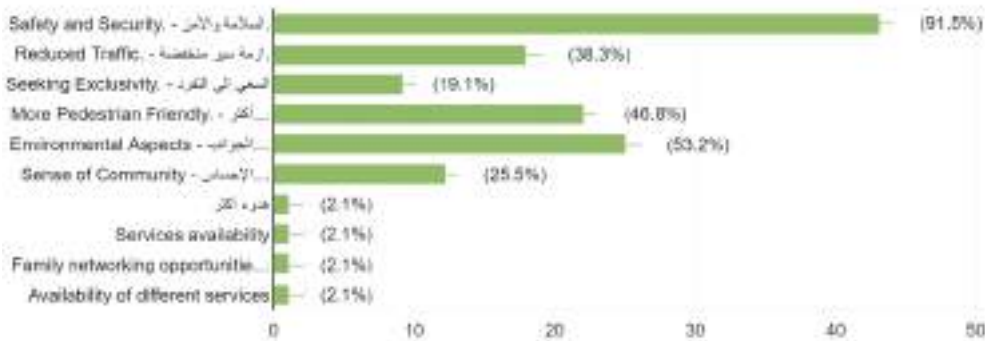
Figure 61, Most triggering aspect for people who chose to live in a gated community, Source: The Author

So, after making them view multiple types of borders, and motivated their senses, they were given three choices of borders which they can choose from them which one do they prefer to be the borders of their gated community as shown in (Figure 62), and the majority was to the friendly ones, even though the non-friendly borders could be safer to the people inside the community, but the answer was the opposite of the expected answer as shown in (Figure 63).

Figure 62, Border Designs of Different Typologies, Source: The Author
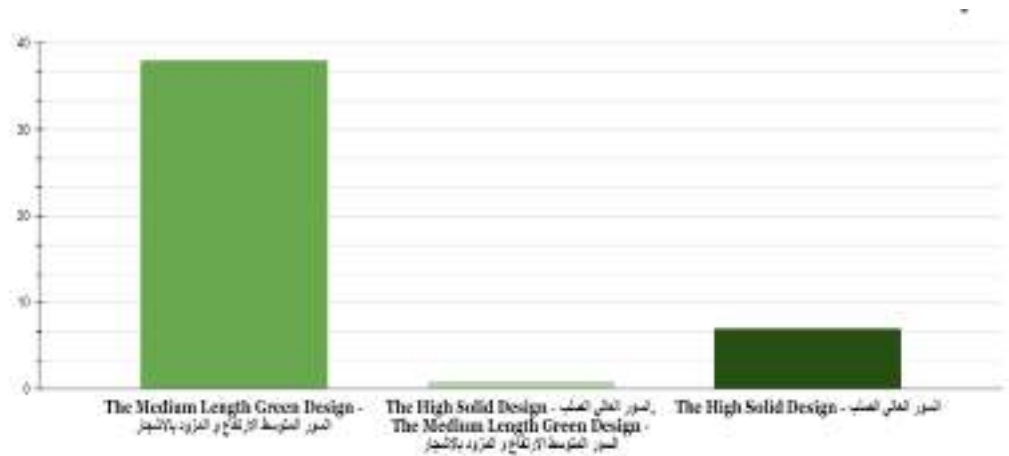
Figure 63, The Preference of the Internal Residents Regarding the Border Typology, Source: The Author

Their answers were influenced by multiple reasons as the welcoming of the fence, the overall image of the gated community, gives a more vibrant effect, more aesthetically pleasing for my guests, and etcetera.

To ease the process of categorizing which landscape element along the border of the gated community affects the safety of the resident the most, I started breaking down all the landscape elements, and what got the highest vote is the security cameras, follows it the lighting, follows it the sidewalk width. As shown in (Figure 64).
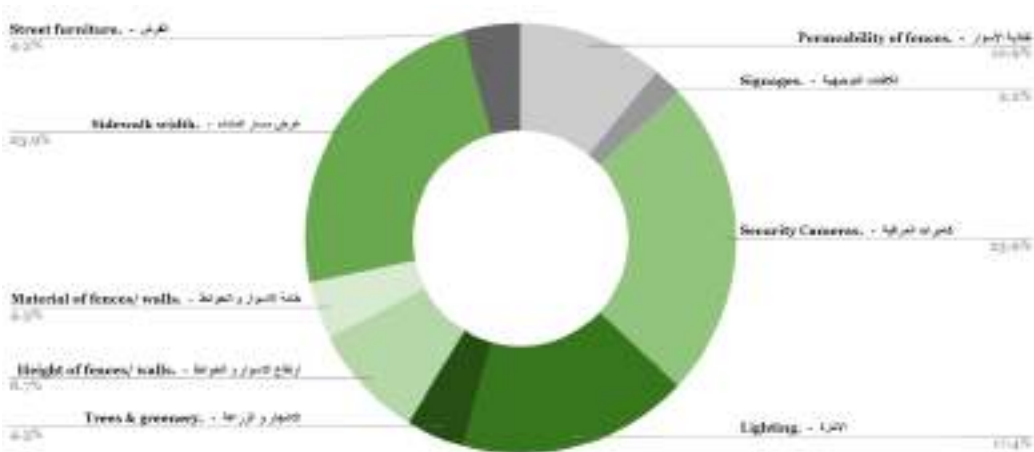
Figure 64, Landscape Elements that Affect the Internal Residents' Safety the Most, Source: The Author

Moreover, the same landscape elements were tested but on different aspect, on the aesthetic appeal aspect, and the analysis showed that the border's landscape element that has the highest impact on the aesthetic appeal and the image of the compound is trees and greenery, follows it the lighting follows it the material of the fences, as shown in (Figure 65).
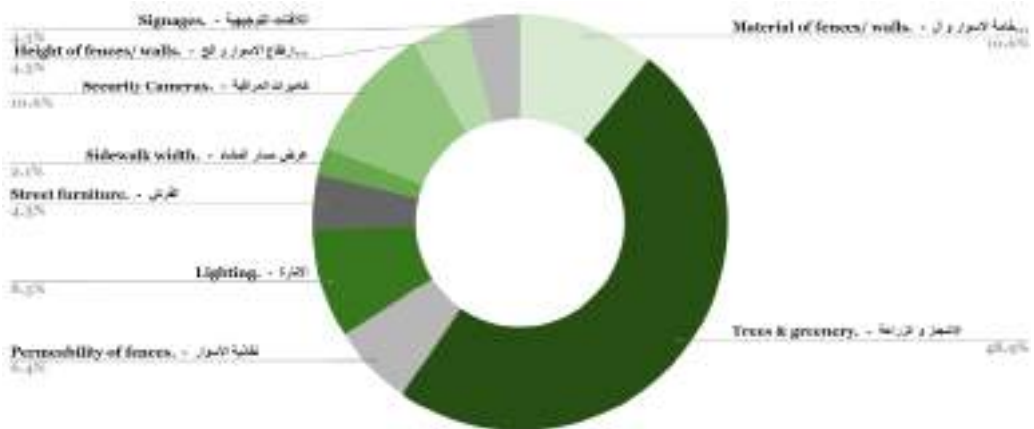
Figure 65, Landscape Elements that the Internal Residents' Believe It Affect the Image of Their Compounds the Most, Source: The Author

Finally, to have a clear vision on how the people inside the gated community perceive the borders, it was important after analyzing all the spatial features and its impact on the safety, and visual aesthetic aspects, is to analyze their perception to the community engagement along these features (the borders), by checking if they do any activities along the borders of their gated communities, and if they

faced any problems doing those activities, where a lot of the residents said that they would have enjoyed doing some activities along the borders, like walking, running, and many more activities, but it wasn't possible as the border design wasn't designed for the pedestrians to do normal daily activities normally, but no one mentioned the safety aspect, it was only mentioned when they were speaking about their children. To end this section, it was essential to check if the residents had any other suggestions to improve the design of the borders, and their responses were categorized as follows:

1. Addition of surveillance cameras.
2. Organized events by the internal residents at the border zone, as a positive initiative for engagement.
3. Allocating of commercial zones or activities at the border zone that could serve both sides.
4. Creation of buffer zone instead of walls.
5. Connect old infrastructure with the new ones in the gated communities for dual benefit.

5.3.2.   Residents' living around gated communities' perception of borders

As gated communities become more prevalent in our society, the impact of their design on the surrounding neighborhoods cannot be ignored. It is equally important to consider the perspectives of those living in the surrounding neighborhoods. The external residents' perception of safety and aesthetic appeal can be greatly influenced by the design of the border landscape, including elements such as fencing, lighting, and greenery. In order to fully understand the impact of these design elements, it is necessary to gather data on the external residents' perception. By considering the needs and perspectives of both internal and external residents, a comprehensive set of border design criteria can be developed to ensure that the design of gated communities is not only aesthetically pleasing and safe for internal residents, but also respectful and beneficial for the surrounding neighborhoods.

In order to gain a better understanding of the external residents' perception of gated communities, a survey was conducted to gather data on their views and opinions. One of the questions asked in the survey was, "What do you think are the primary reasons why people choose to live in gated communities?" This question was designed to provide insight into the external residents' understanding of the motivations behind gated community living. While the survey did not directly ask external residents about their perceptions of the border landscape design, their responses to this question can provide context for their overall attitude towards gated communities. The majority of responses were quite similar to the responses of the people living in a gated community, and they said that they think people mainly chose to live in a gated community for "Safety" measures, which indirectly reflects what could be mostly missing in the neighborhood they live in, which drove them to think that the people may choose to live in a gated community to gain such aspect. As shown in (Figure 66).
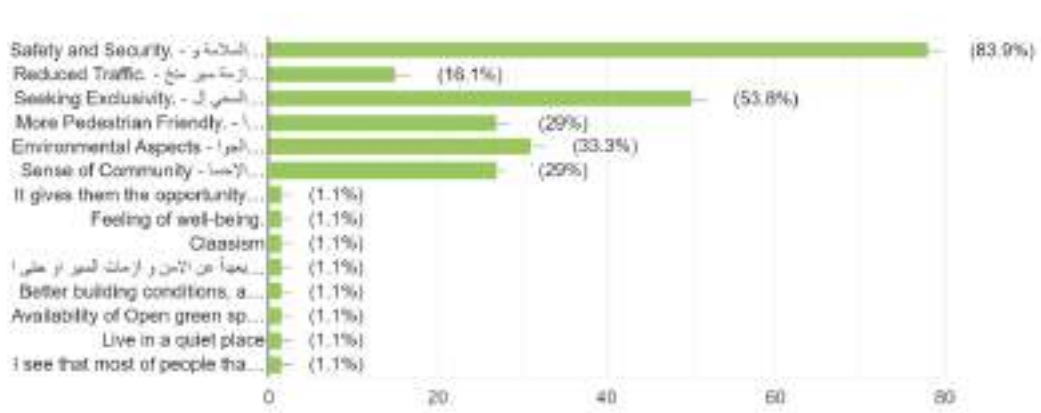
Figure 66, The external residents' opinion on why people chose to live in a gated community, Source: The Author

As part of the survey conducted, participants were asked to share their views on the potential impact of gated communities on social and economic inequality. By examining the responses to this question, we can gain insight into the external residents' understanding of the broader societal implications of gated community living. While the survey primarily focuses on the design elements of gated communities, understanding the impact of these communities on social and economic inequality is crucial for developing a comprehensive picture of their overall effect on surrounding neighborhoods. Moreover, the majority of people believed that the gated communities had a strong impact on the social and economic inequality, for multiple reasons, as:

1. Leads to social segregation.
2. Gives people sometimes a fake image.
3. Some gated communities interview people first before selling them any unit to check if they belong to a certain social class, despite their financial level, in which some people considered as a huge discrimination.
4. In gated communities that lie on a sea view, they disable the public from enjoying their basic rights which is enjoying the nature.

Furthermore, the people were asked to share their views on the impact of the physical design elements of these communities on the surrounding neighborhood. This included exploring the effect of the walls surrounding gated communities on the sense of inclusion and segregation felt by external residents.

The responses to this question can provide insight into the external residents' perception of the physical barriers created by gated communities and how they affect the relationship between internal and external residents. After collecting the data, it showed that most of the people felt isolated and excluded by these walls, for multiple reasons, from these reasons:

1. They already think that this is the main aim of creating gated communities, which is excluding unneeded people out.
2. Basic rights, as environmentally friendly neighborhoods, safety and security, better life quality, is everyone's right, and feeling that only people who have more money can enjoy these life qualities makes them feel neglected and excluded.
3. As they're not allowed to access.
4. They feel that people living inside feel more superior that them.
5. Feeling left out or less worthy.
6. Some said that they have to get permissions to visit my family

It was equally important to analyze how people perceive the effect of the border classification on the social segregation issue, as the responses of the people from inside the gated community supported the initial hypothesis that the border category could affect the idea of social segregation, the responses of the external people supported this hypothesis even more. In fact, they didn't say that they want the borders to be removed, as they didn't want the privilege of safety to be deducted from the gated communities' residents, but they said that it would be much better if they had access to certain amenities and specific zones inside the gated community for a better life quality.

Additionally, when they were asked about the involved stakeholders and who should be involved in the design or construction process, their responses were very close to the responses of the residents inside the gated communities, but their peek response was regarding the votes towards themselves in their deep need of participating in the initial surveys before the design process. As shown in (Figure 67).
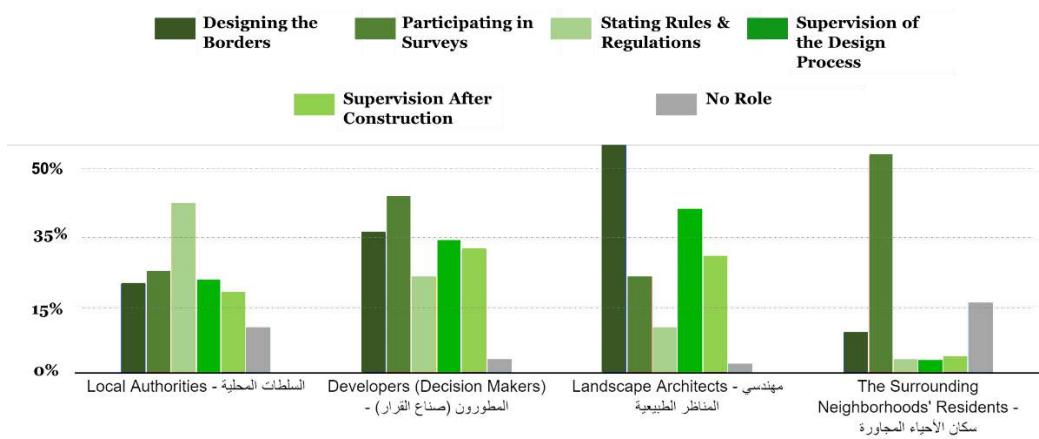
Figure 67, The Role of the Stakeholders "External Perception", Source: The Author

Another key point that was important to consider, which is the perception of the people towards the physical form in terms of the visual aesthetic appeal and the safety aspects, starting by the aesthetic appeal, the majority of people when asked about if they think the design of the borders contribute in the aesthetic appeal of the neighborhood, they live in either positively or negatively, most of the responses were agreeing with this concept. Adding to the aesthetic appeal it was important to test their perception of safety, so they were also given three different choices of differently designed borders, to determine which one do they think is the safest to walk by, and which is the least, and most of the answers was shifted to the first option as the safest option. And their clarification of what influenced their answer was mainly as follows:

1. The sufficiency of the lighting.
2. The height of the fences
3. The closure to the highway.
4. The width of the sidewalk.
5. The texture of the wall itself.
6. The feeling of being trapped or stalked due to the impermeability of the fence.
7. The dense of the greenery.
8. The quality of the landscape maintenance.

Similarly, we can also see that when they were asked to select only one element

that influenced their answer the majority chose the lighting fixtures, and follows it the sidewalk width. As shown in (Figure 68).
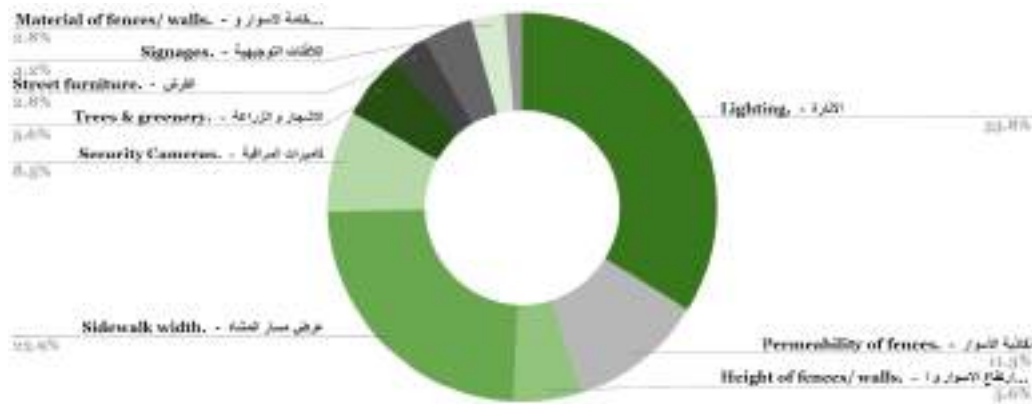
Figure 68, Landscape Elements that Affect the External Residents' Safety the Most, Source: The Author

Moreover, the same landscape elements were tested but on different aspect, on the aesthetic appeal aspect, and the analysis showed that the border's landscape element that has the highest impact on the design of the border is trees and greenery, follows it the lighting follows it the lighting, then the material of the fences, as shown in (Figure 69).
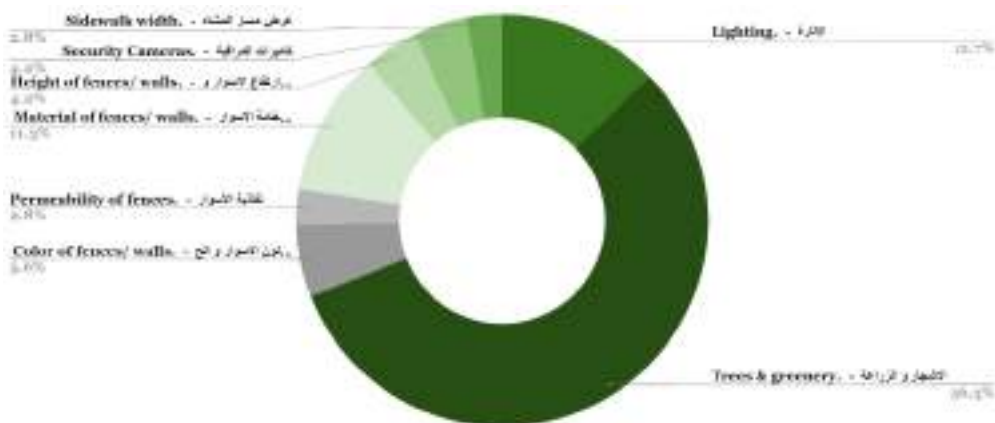
Figure 69, Landscape Element that the External Residents Believe it Affects the Overall Aesthetic Appeal of Their Neighborhood The Most, Source: The Author

Finally, it was essential as well to test their engagement around the fences, and the results were unfortunately that most of the people won't engage around the borders of the gated community, and for those who do, the activities they do around the border is regular activities as running, walking, jogging, cycling,

drinking coffee from coffee cars. Even though many people mentioned that whenever they do any of these activities they face some difficulties, as getting asked by the security men to move away from the border side, or finding that the border isn't designed properly for walking and etcetera.

Moreover, it was worth asking the people to say or write down freely without restrictions what they think is the best option to boost the community engagement along the borders of the gated communities, as follows:

1. Designing proper sidewalks that encourages walking.
2. Addition of more street furniture along the border zone.
3. Allocation of more commercial activities and services along the border zone.
4. Designing public well-maintained open spaces along the border zone for everyone.
5. Creation of a more inclusive border zone.

5.4.   Identification of the key decision makers and their roles

The identification of key decision makers and their roles in designing the border area of gated communities is an essential aspect of understanding the planning and development process. This section will explore the different roles of key decision makers involved in the design of border areas in gated communities, including developers, architects, landscape architects, local authorities and community planners. The section will also discuss the various factors that influence the decision-making process, such as zoning laws, community regulations, and market demands.

Developers play a significant role in the design and development of gated communities. They are responsible for identifying potential sites, securing financing, and overseeing the construction process. Developers work closely with architects and landscape architects to ensure that the design of the border is meeting the society needs Developers also work with community planners to ensure that the design of the border area meets local zoning laws and regulations.

Architects and landscape architects are responsible for the design of the physical structures and landscapes within the border area of gated communities.

Community planners working with the **local authorities** and are responsible for ensuring that the development of gated communities aligns with local zoning laws and regulations. By running interviews with different people from the local authorities, the developers and the designers, I found that from the local authorities involved: the municipalities of each area who are responsible for approvals of the design, and the authority of licensing who are responsible for giving licenses for the submitted design that should be following the regulations of the area, and the civil defense restrictions. While any changes that could be done in the design, no matter how minor they are, it should get another approval from the authority and a new license, if those updates weren't notified to the governmental authorities, they will get warned to submit a new updated masterplans only if they're not neglecting the initial laws as the required percentages and the heights according to the civil defense, and that process should take place according to the reconciliation law, and if nothing changes a penalty will be applied to the developers, and a demolishing of those updates will

take place.

Market demands also play a significant role in the decision-making process. Developers and architects must take into account the needs and preferences of potential residents when designing the border area of gated communities. Market demands can influence the design of the border area, including the size and style of homes, the amenities offered, and the overall aesthetic of the community.

In conclusion, the design of the border area of gated communities requires the involvement of several key decision makers, including developers, architects, landscape architects, and community planners. These decision makers must work together to ensure that the design of the border area meets the needs of potential residents while adhering to local zoning laws and regulations. Market demands also play a significant role in the decision-making process, influencing the design of the border area and the overall aesthetic of the community.

5.5.   Conclusion of chapter 05

In conclusion, conceptualizing and treating the border as a hardline instead of treating it as a zone can be the main cause that leads to the social segregation issue. In a hardline approach, the gate serves as a strict barrier between the community and the surrounding neighborhood, with little to no movement allowed. This approach is often characterized by strict security measures and a focus on keeping outsiders out. It can also create a sense of isolation, segregation and fear of the outside world. As shown in (Figure 70).

Figure 70, Border as a hardline collage, Source: The Author

However, a zone approach recognizes that the community is not an island, but rather an interconnected part of a larger neighborhood. This approach emphasizes the importance of communities' relationships with the surrounding neighborhood, while maintaining security measures to ensure the safety of community residents. The debate over whether to treat the community as a hardline or a zone is important for community leaders to consider, as it can impact the social cohesion and overall well-being of the community. As shown in (Figure 71). Another factor to consider is the social and economic impact of

treating the community as a hardline. A strict approach can create a sense of exclusivity, which can lead to social fragmentation and a lack of diversity within the community. This, in turn, can have negative economic consequences, as potential homebuyers and businesses may be deterred by a perception of elitism or lack of inclusivity. Conversely, a zone approach can foster greater social and economic interconnectedness between the community and the surrounding neighborhood. This can lead to increased economic opportunities and greater social cohesion, which can ultimately benefit the community as a whole. Ultimately, the decision of whether to treat the community as a hardline or a zone is a complex one that requires careful consideration of the unique social, economic, and security needs of each community. A balanced approach that takes into account the needs of both the community and the surrounding neighborhood can help to build stronger, more resilient communities.
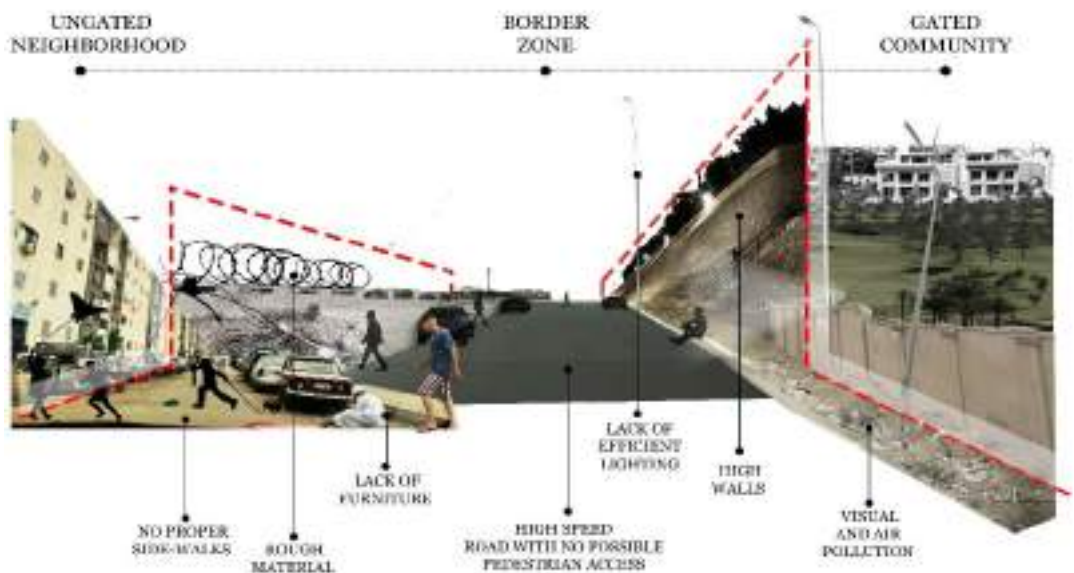
Figure 71, Border as a zone collage, Source: The Author

The initial hypothesis and the output of the literature phase proved that according to international studies, and theories, that there are direct interrelationships between elements from the physical or spatial aspect and elements from the psychological or social aspects, where these relationships could be positive or negative, these elements were tested and validated by eight

cross-sections from the two case studies, that proved the initial hypothesis and showed all the relationships as follows: See (Figure 72).

Physical/Spatial Aspects   **Social/ Psychological Aspects**

Greenery/
Imageability

Perception
of Safety

Walls &
Fences

Territorial
Behavior

Lighting

Place
Attachment

Permeability

Sense of
Belonging

Pedestrian
Side-Walks

Exclusivity
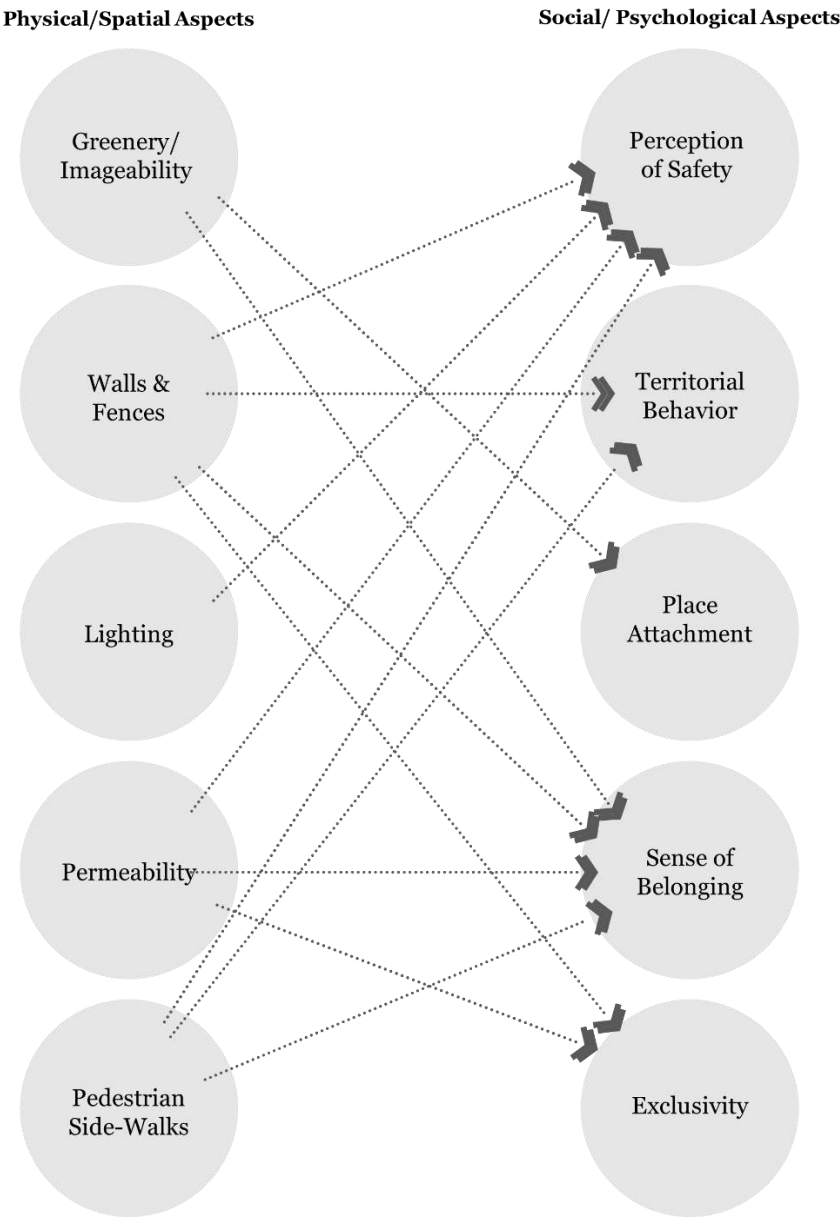
Figure 72, The interrelationships between the spatial and the psychological aspects concluded from the analysis, Source: The Author.

5.6. Summary of chapter 05

CHAPTER 05
Case Study | Data Analysis

Background About Case Studies

Kattameya Heights & Al-Andalus Neighborhood

Location

Area

Surrounding Neighborhoods

Psychological Vs. Spatial

Cross-Sections

Social Aspect & Human Behavior

Physical Features

Communities' Perception

Internal Communities + External Communities

Needs
Perceptions
Behaviors
Suggestions

Decision Makers & Their Roles

Local Authorities
Developers

Roles
Perceptions

Issues Identifications

How Borders Are Treated

What They Actually Are

Border As A Hard Line   VS   Border As A Zone

WALLS AND FENCES

ACTIVATED BOUNDARY

In the next chapter, I will present the key findings of this study, followed by a general conclusion. I will also outline the steps that could be taken towards a solution for the irreversible status, and provide recommendations for new proposals by setting specific criteria. These sections are crucial in summarizing the research and highlighting its significance, as well as providing guidance for potential future action on the issue at hand.

Chapter 06

Conclusions & Recommendations

[Things to Change, & Things to Deal With]

"We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them." - (Einstein)

Chapter 06

6. Conclusions & Recommendations

6.1. Key findings

Through all the theoretical and analytical phases done, it was found that the gated communities have become increasingly popular in recent years, as people seek safety, privacy, and exclusivity in their living environments. However, the physical borders of these communities can also create a sense of isolation and division from the surrounding neighborhoods. The analytical overview on international cases and analyzing the national case studies, and understanding briefly all the issues, and the connections between the spatial features and the psychological aspects, it was found that to ensure that the social aspects of the surrounding communities are not invaded, it is important to design the walls and fences of gated communities in a way that promotes social integration.

1. Dimensions of an integrated public space: An integrated public space is one that is open and accessible to all, regardless of socioeconomic status or other factors that may create division. It should provide opportunities for social interaction, recreation, and relaxation. This space should be designed to encourage people to gather, linger, and engage in activities that promote socialization.

2. Design principles for integrating people while ensuring safety, privacy, and exclusivity: Designing the edge of a gated community requires a careful balance between creating a sense of openness and connectedness while still maintaining the privacy and exclusivity that residents expect. Designers should consider the following principles when designing the border of a gated community:

- Use landscaping and greenery to soften the hard edges of walls and fences, creating a more inviting and welcoming appearance.
- Incorporate spaces for social interaction, such as benches, seating areas, and outdoor dining spaces.
- Use lighting to create a sense of safety and security, while also enhancing the aesthetic appeal of the community.
- Consider alternative materials for walls and fences, such as transparent

materials or artistic installations, to create a more visually appealing and less imposing border.

3. Blurring the border: To create a more gradual and dissolved border, designers can consider the following strategies:

- Use landscaping to create a buffer between the community and the surrounding neighborhoods.
- Create visual connections between the gated community and the surrounding areas.
- Use design elements such as planters, benches, or public art to create a more inviting and welcoming appearance.
- Incorporate alternative materials, such as glass or perforated metal, to create a more transparent and open border.

4.Categorizing landscape elements according to their priority: the categorization of the landscape elements took place according to how they affect the safety, as safety comes before aesthetic appeal or any other perception, and the analysis was done as follows; first, categorizing all the landscape elementsstarting by the ones that have the highest impact to the least impact on both the external and the internal residents, and then starting to compare each to elements from the same order, and promote the element that doesn't have a negative impact on the other community and degrade the other one, as a conclusion the listed landscape elements shown in the right side of the following diagram, see (Figure 73), is considered to be the result of this analysis, while the lighting and the security cameras features both are of the same order and both have a strong negative impact on the other communities so they were listed as elements of the highest priority. See (Figure 74).

Furthermore, designing the walls and fences of gated communities in a way that promotes social integration requires a careful balance between safety, privacy, and exclusivity. By incorporating design elements that soften the border and create opportunities for social interaction, designers can create a more integrated public space that benefits both residents of the gated community and those living in the surrounding neighborhoods.

Landscape elements that affects the "Safety" the most

External Communities	Internal Communities
1 Lighting	1 Security Cameras
2 Sidewalk Width	2 Lighting
3 Permeability of Fences	3 Sidewalk Width
4 Security Cameras	4 Permeability of Fences
5 Trees & Greenery	5 Height of Fences/Walls
6 Height of Fences/Walls	6 Trees & Greenery
7 Material of Fences/Walls	7 Material of Fences/Walls
8 Signages	8 Signages
9 Street Furniture	9 Street Furniture

From the highest prior to the least prior

Figure 73, Prioritization of landscape elements (1), Source: The Author

Final prioritization of the landscape elements after analyzing all the positive and negative impacts of each element on the other community

1 Lighting	1 Security Cameras
2 Sidewalk Width	
3 Permeability of Fences	
4 Height of Fences/Walls	
5 Trees & Greenery	
6 Material of Fences/Walls	
7 Signages	
8 Street Furniture	

From the highest prior to the least prior
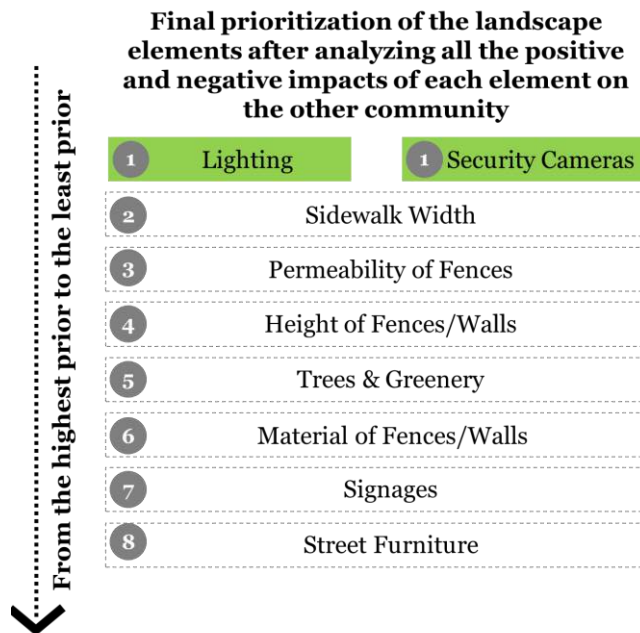
Figure 74, Prioritization of landscape elements (2), Source: The Author

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6.2.   Steps towards the solution; The irreversible status

In this part, the discussion is tackling the existing gated communities' borders, and how to deal with the current status, and the steps to be followed as shown in (Figure 75).

Figure 75, Dealing with the irreversible status (1), Source: The Author

Moreover, after understanding the capabilities and the responsibilities of the developers, it's recommended to extend their responsibilities along the border zone to be as follows: See (Figure 76).

Figure 76, Proposed role of developers, Source: The Author

6.3.   Recommendations; Borders design criteria

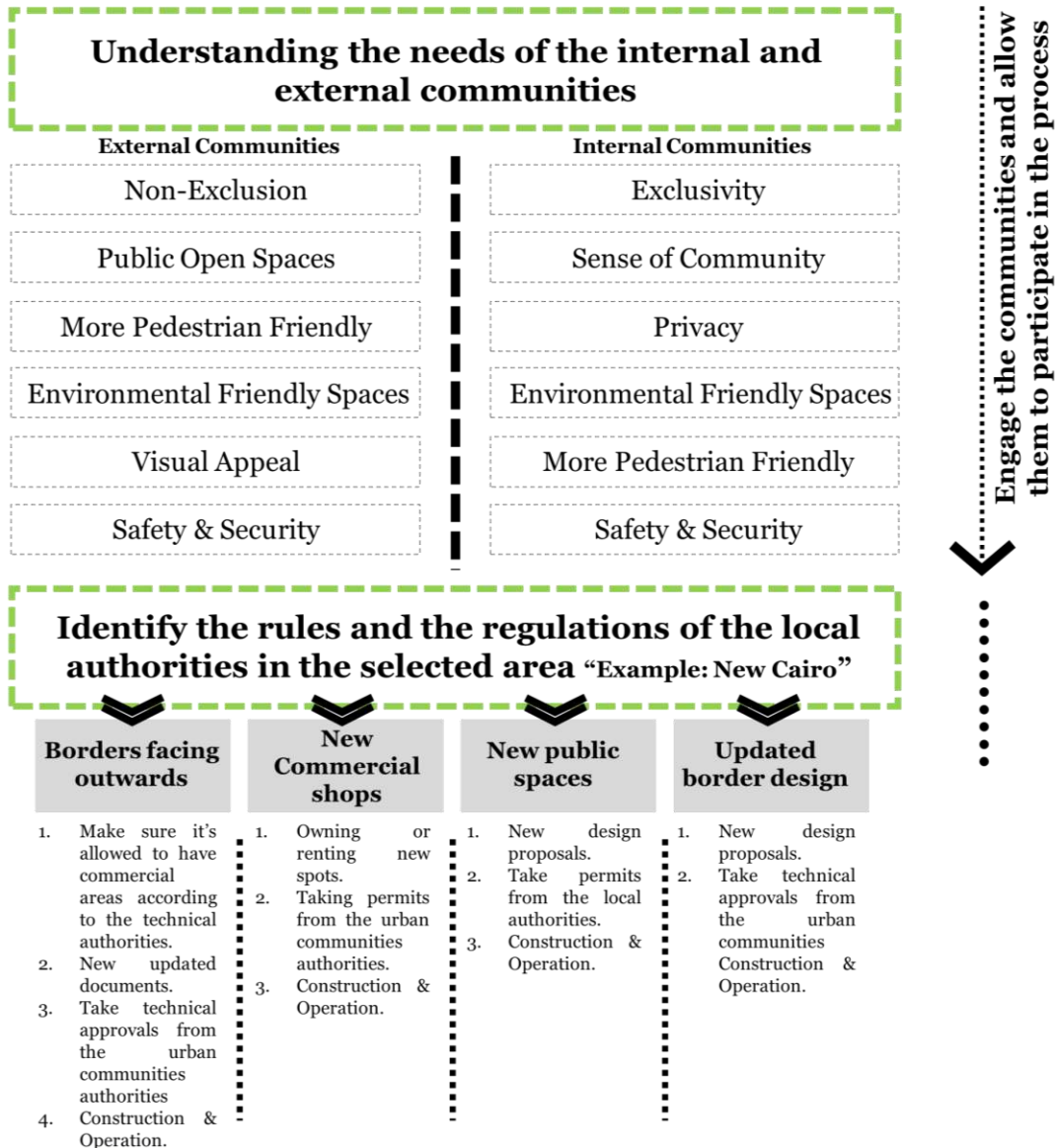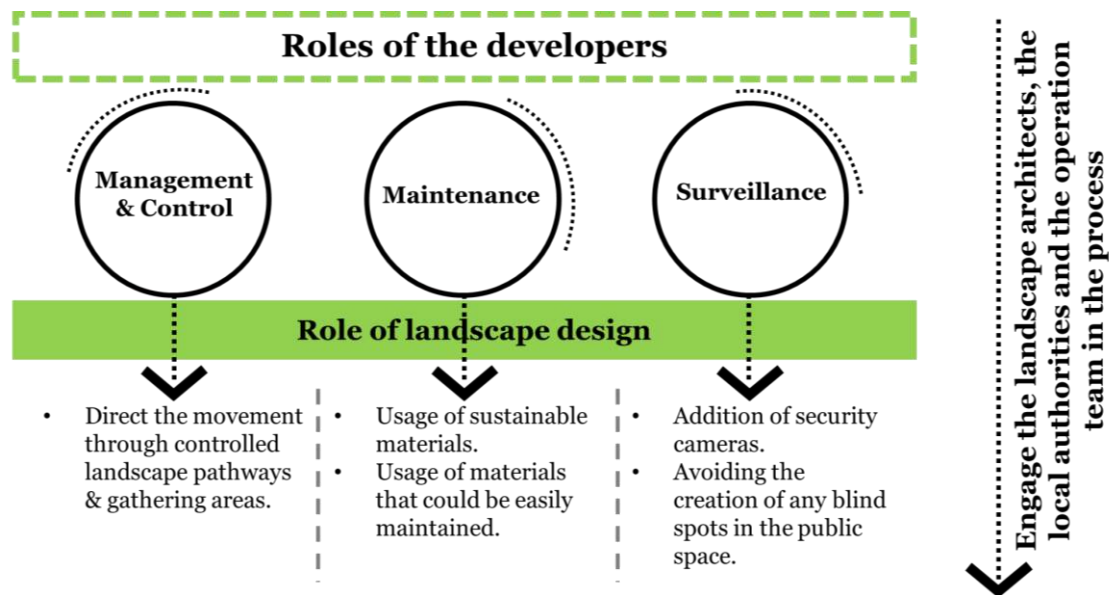Through the analysis done and the literature reviewed, it was clear that it's needed to focus on the landscape design of the border as a zone not just as a hardline, and to ease this process, it's recommended to divide the border zone into three main zones according to the aspect tackled in each zone, as shown in (Figure 77).
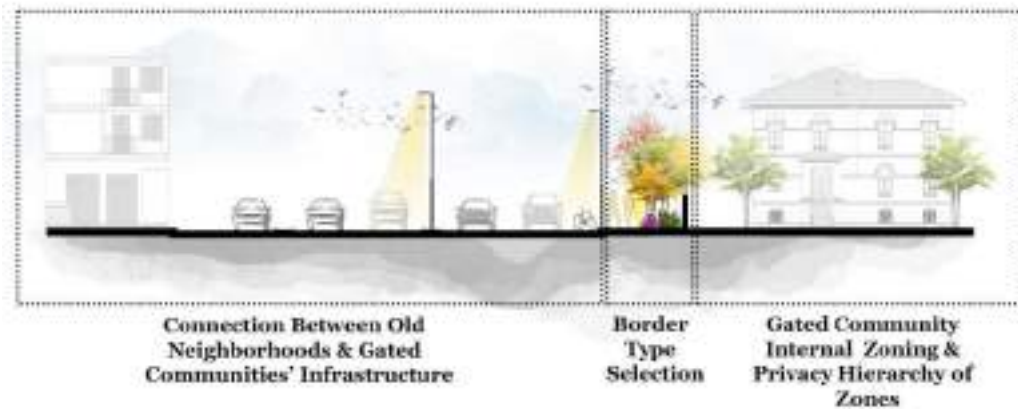

Figure 77, Recommendations, Source: The Author

Gated communities' internal zoning & hierarchy of zones

According to (Xu, 2009), the approach of the western tradition of creating the inner court on the outer side to create more gradience, has been applied in other non-western cities, as mentioned in the international case study in chapter 03, Moreover, in the light of this discussion it is recommended to be contextualized even more in the Egyptian context by creating this gradience on both directions, to the inner zone and the outer zone. This recommendation is also based on the extensive need of the internal residents of the privacy and safety aspects, so it was crucial to understand how the gradience could be done from the inside to the outside to allow the permeability request made by the external residents. The hierarchy was done by creation of internal semi-public and public zones, for the residents and their visitors only, and external semi-public zone, where the retail areas or other accessible areas but also through gates and separated from the private zone, and the last zone which is the public zone where the roads, lush greenery could lie, and this is where the border line could exist, and separating between the inside and the outside zones.
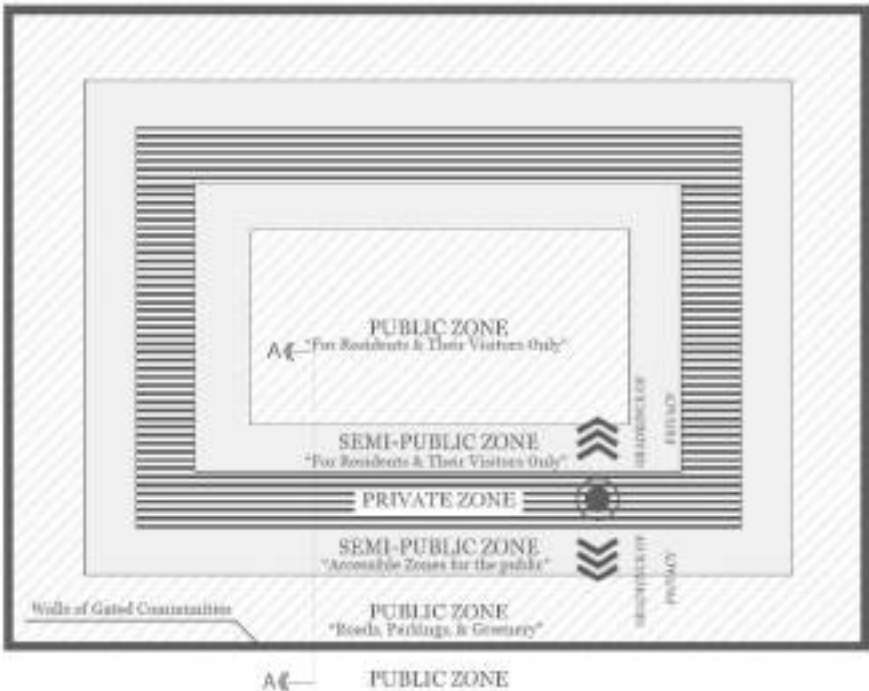
Figure 78, Internal hierarchy of zones, Source: The Author
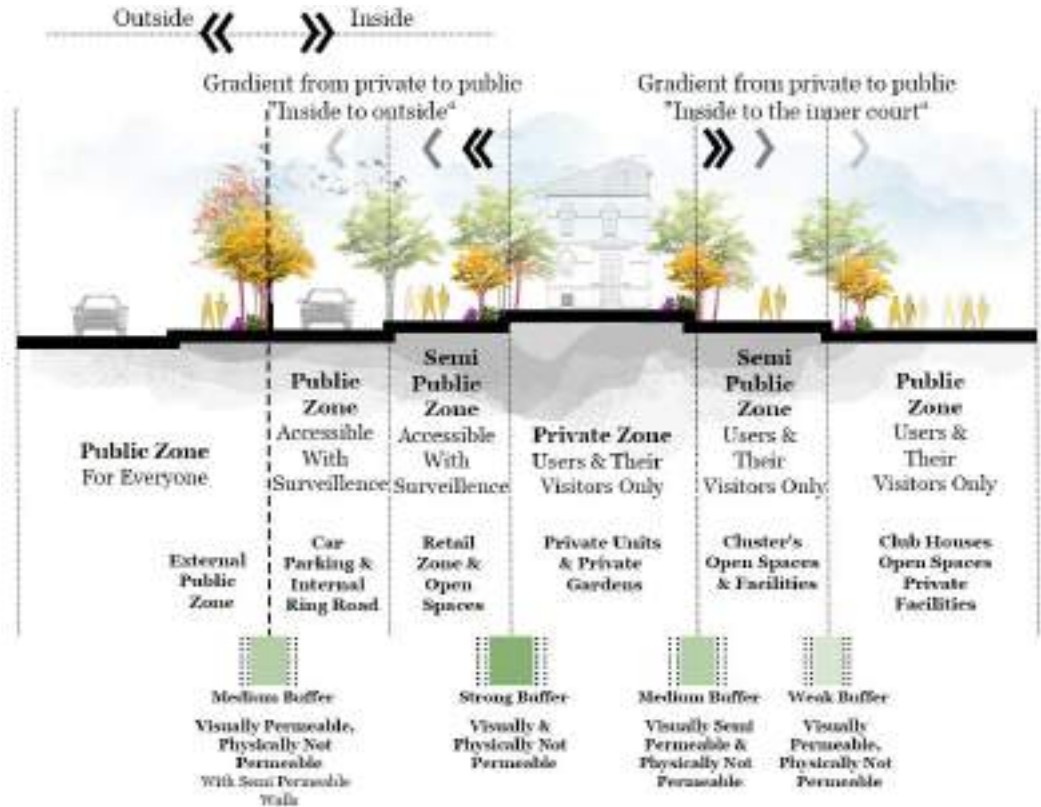
Figure 79, Internal hierarchy of zones, Sec. A-A, Source: The Author

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Border type selection

According to (Yang, 2009), and (Xu, 2009), the borders are classified into different types as mentioned in chapter 03, and according to the analysis done by the author on the human perceptions of borders, the spatial features and the need of the societies, it was found that only two types of the proposed border typologies could be contextualized in the Egyptian context. The first type is the double-sided border, through landscape we can use light structures that serves both sides instead of buildings as mentioned by (Xu, 2009) and (Kaspetto, 2019) as shown in section 1-1 (Figure 80).
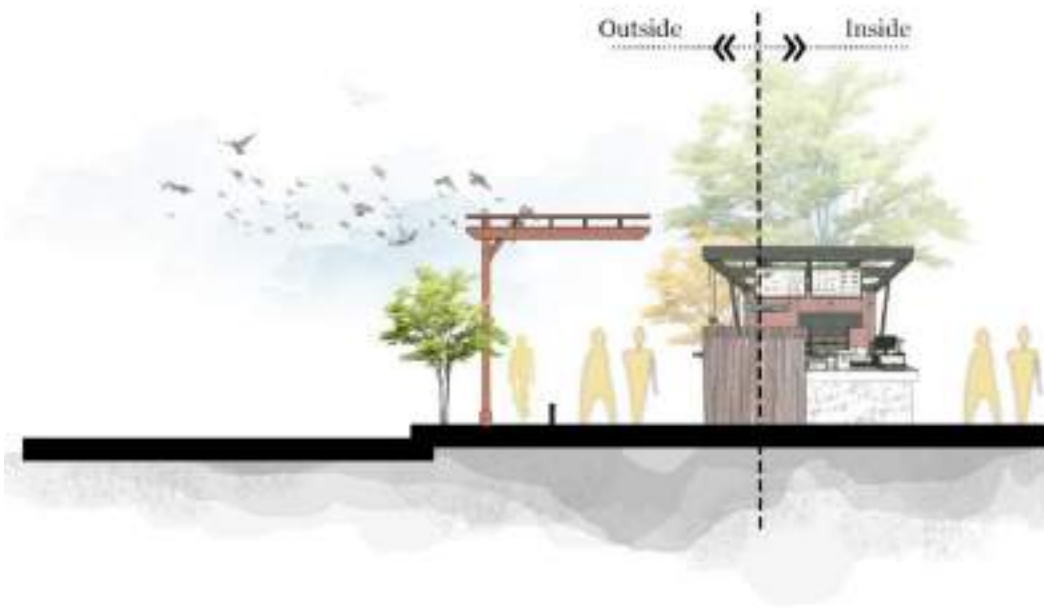
Figure 80, Findings, Border type 01 - Sec. 1-1 , Source: The Author

The second type is creating shared open spaces for everyone as mentioned in section 2-2 (Figure 81), with the prioritization of the landscape elements as mentioned previously, and the level of details, and the amount of activities that could be done in the border zone under the maintenance of the developers and the surveillance of both the developers and the local authorities could differ from one gated community to another.
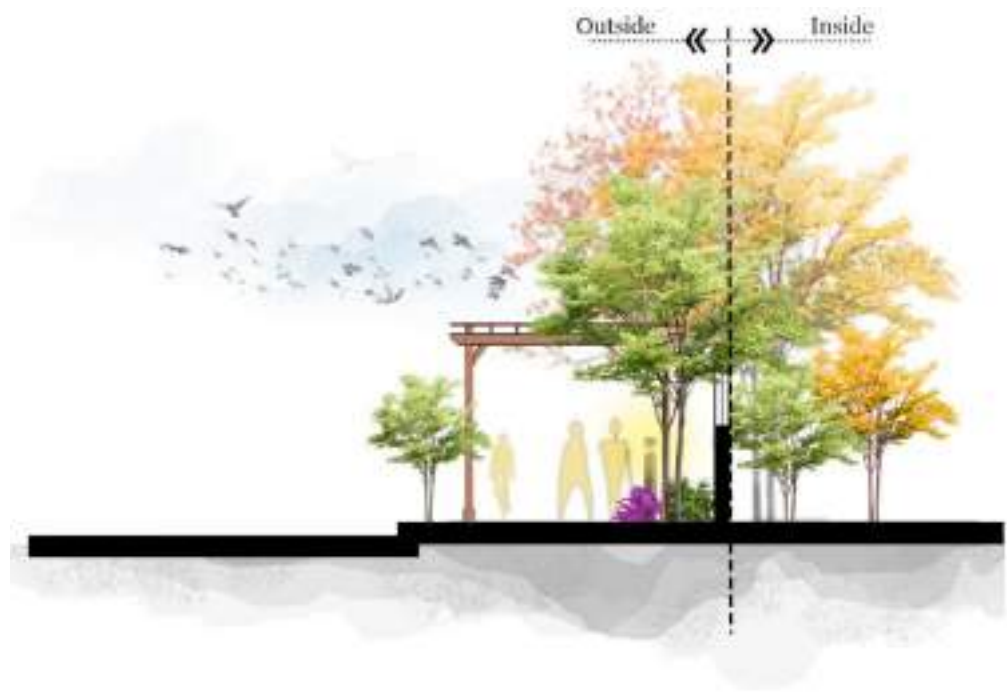
Figure 81, Findings, Border type 02, Sec. 2-2, Source: The Author

Connection between old neighborhoods & gated communities' infrastructure

The analysis done by the author on national case studies showed that the surrounding infrastructure has a crucial role in shaping how people engage along the borders. Since in New Cairo most of the gated communities are surrounded by high speed roads which makes the accessibility from people who live in the surrounding neighborhoods to the border of the gated communities nearly impossible because there's no connected infrastructure and the road itself acts as a strong edge. Furthermore, it it is recommended that the developers of the gated communities along with the municipalities should work on designing a connected infrastructure network for a more livable and safer streets to activate the whole border zone as shown in (Figure 82).
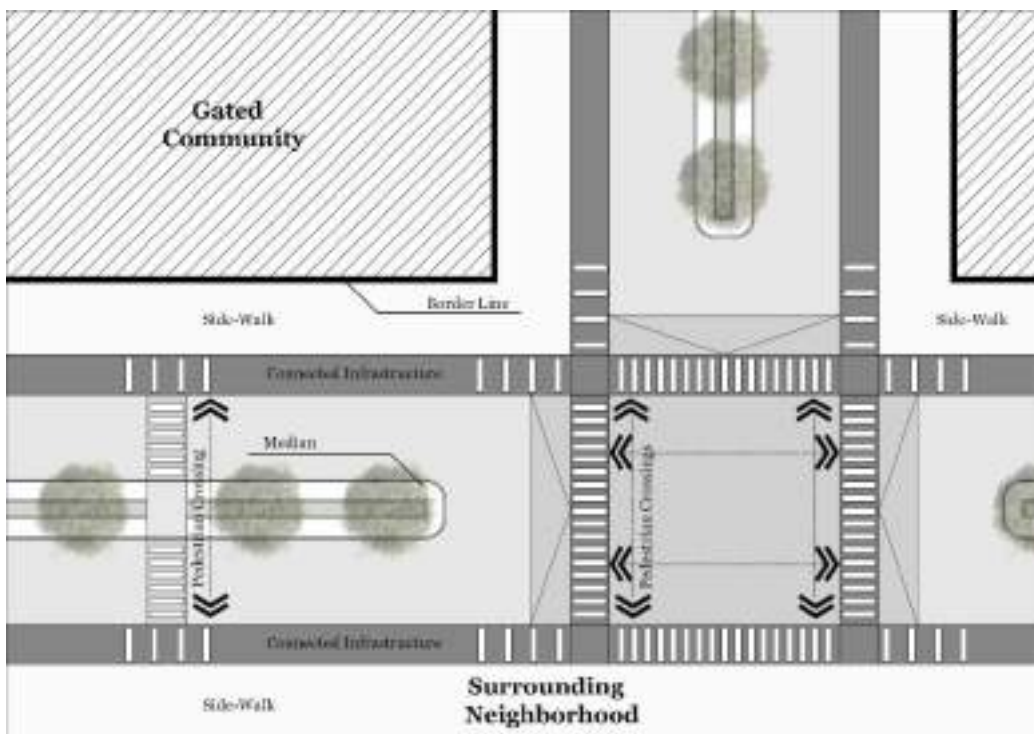
Figure 82, Connected Infrastructure, Source: The Author

In light of the issues discussed, it is **recommended** that a **new category** be added to the **KPIs** of Ministerial decisions that obligates the owners of gated

communities to be responsible for the border zone and to design a mutual landscape zone for better engagement under their management and control. This would help ensure that the borders of gated communities are properly designed and maintained, creating a more cohesive and attractive appearance. To achieve this, owners of gated communities should be encouraged to work with professional landscapers and designers to create a comprehensive plan for the border zone. This plan should take into account the needs and preferences of the internal and the external communities, as well as any environmental factors that may impact the design. In addition to enhancing the appearance of the community. To ensure that the new criteria are effective, it is also recommended that regular inspections be carried out to ensure that the border zone is being properly maintained and that any issues are addressed in a timely manner. This would help to ensure that the community continues to look its best and that property values remain high.

6.4.Summary of chapter 06

● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

CHAPTER 06
Conclusions & Recommendations

Key Findings

General Conclusion

Dimensions of an Integrated Public Space

Design Principles

Blurring The Borders

Steps Towards The Solution

Current Regulations & Rules

Keys & Possible Options

Recommendations

Recommendations

Main Criteria

Addition of a new category be in the KPIs of Ministerial decision

Secondary Steps

Landscape Elements

Stakeholders Involvement

Communities' Participation

● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

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8. Appendices

8.1. Appendix 01: Interviewee profiling

No.	Gender	Age	Profile	Date of Interview
01	Male	Late-fifties	Director of Development and Services at the Third Settlement Development Authority	31st of May. "Face to face"
02	Male	Early-thirties	A current resident in the social housing zone of the third settlement	25th of April. "Face to face"
03	Female	Late-forties	A current resident in Hyde Park gated community	1st of May. "Online Platform"
04	Male	Early-thirties	Community management executive at Emaar developments	10th of July. "Online Platform"
05	Male	Late-fifties	CEO at Nature for engineering consultancy	10th of June. "Face to face"
06	Male	Late-fifties	CFO at Nature for engineering consultancy, and head of urban planning department at Cairo university	17th of June. "Online Platform"
07	Female	Early-forties	Landscape architect at Dar El-Handassah for engineering consultancy	9th of June. "Online Platform"

Internal residents

Subject	#	In Arabic
Statistics	Q1	What is the average age range of residents within your gated community?
	Q2	What is the average household size in your gated community?
	Q3	What is the primary mode of transportation among residents in your gated community?
	Q4	Do you have any open-access facilities in the gated community that you live in?
Knowledge	Q5	How can the landscape design of the borders contribute to enhancing the overall image and perception of the gated community from the outside?
Role	Q6	Have you ever participated in any collaborative efforts or discussions with neighboring communities or local authorities regarding the border design?
	Q7	Are you open to engaging in joint initiatives or partnerships with neighboring communities to collectively enhance the landscape design and features along the shared borders?
Interest	Q8	How interested are you in exploring collaborative landscape design projects that aim to create a seamless and inviting transition between your gated community and surrounding neighborhoods?
	Q9	Would you be willing to participate in community workshops or design charrettes focused on developing a shared vision for the border design that promotes engagement and connectivity with neighboring communities?

External residents

Subject	#	In Arabic
Statistics	Q1	Where do you live?
	Q2	Do you have any pedestrian-friendly zones in your neighborhood?
	Q3	Do you pass by any gated community? If yes, when?
Knowledge	Q4	Have you had any interactions or engagements with residents of the gated community nearby? If yes, what has been your experience in terms of communication?
	Q5	How important do you believe it is for gated communities and neighboring residents to have open lines of communication and collaboration when it comes to landscape design and development along the shared borders?
	Q6	Are there any specific concerns or preferences you have regarding the landscape design of the borders between gated communities and the surrounding areas?
Role	Q7	Are you a member of any homeowner association or community organization that is actively involved in decision-making processes?
	Q8	Have you ever participated in any community initiatives or projects related to the improvement of any existing issue?
Interest	Q9	Would you be interested in participating in community meetings or workshops to provide input and suggestions on the landscape design of the shared borders?
	Q10	What kind of collaborative efforts or engagement would you like to see between gated communities and surrounding neighborhoods to ensure a mutually beneficial and well-designed landscape along the shared borders?

Professionals and landscape architects

Subject	#	In Arabic
Statistics	Q1	What is your job description?
	Q2	How many years have you been practicing landscape architecture?
Knowledge	Q3	Can you provide examples of border designs you've created for gated communities that successfully meet the specific needs and preferences of the residents?
	Q4	What strategies do you employ to address the community's unique needs, such as noise reduction, visual screening, or creating a sense of exclusivity?
	Q5	How do you consider the diversity of residents' preferences and lifestyles when designing the borders to ensure inclusivity and a sense of community identity?
	Q6	Can you explain your process for gathering input from the community residents regarding their desired features and aesthetics for the borders?
Role	Q7	Have you ever participated in a project that has a requirement of designing a border that meets the needs of the internal and external residents?
	Q8	Would you be willing to participate in community workshops or design charrettes focused on developing a shared vision for the border design that promotes engagement and connectivity with neighboring communities?

Landscape companies and developments

Subject	#	In Arabic
Statistics	Q1	What is your title in the company?
	Q2	How many years you have been in that field?
	Q3	Do you have experience in the landscape design of gated communities?
Knowledge	Q4	Can you provide an overview of the design philosophy or vision for the borders and overall landscaping of the gated community?
	Q5	Are there any specific guidelines or regulations that residents must follow when it comes to landscaping or modifying the borders of their properties within the gated community?
	Q6	How do you identify the hierarchy of zones? And which zone could be accessible by the public and which is not?
	Q7	How do you ensure that the residents are safe and private if you provide open-access zones in the gated community?
	Q8	What factors were considered when determining the specific design elements for the borders, such as materials, style, and architectural features?
Role	Q9	How involved is the community management department in the design process of the borders? What role do they play in decision-making and ensuring the community's needs and preferences are met?
	Q10	How does the community management collaborate with landscape architects and other professionals during the design and implementation of the borders and landscaping?
	Q11	How does the community management handle any potential conflicts or disputes that may arise concerning the design or maintenance of the borders or landscaping within the gated community?

| Interest | Q12 | Would you be interested in participating in community meetings or workshops to provide input and suggestions on the landscape design of the shared borders? |

Local authorities

Subject	#	In Arabic
Statistics	Q1	What is your job description?
	Q2	What is your experience regarding the border design of gated communities?
Knowledge	Q3	Have you ever got any complaints from the residents living around the gated communities regarding the border zone or the zone next to the wall from the outside?
	Q4	Are there any codes or regulations that obligate the developers to design the borders according to a specific manual?
Role	Q5	What are your responsibilities towards the design of the borders?
	Q6	How does the local authority ensure that the design of gated communities aligns with the overall urban development plans and goals of the municipality?
	Q7	What steps are taken to address any negative perceptions or tensions between gated communities and external communities?
	Q8	How does the local authority monitor and regulate the management and operation of gated communities to ensure they comply with relevant regulations and standards?
	Q9	What role does public participation play in the decision-making process regarding the establishment and design of gated communities?
Interest	Q10	Would you be interested in participating in community meetings or workshops to provide input and suggestions on the landscape design of the shared borders?

8.2. Appendix 02: Questionnaire form

People's perception of the borders of the gated communities – تصور الناس لحدود المجتمعات المسورة

Dear Participant,

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this survey. This survey is being conducted as part of a Master's thesis exploring the impact of borders, such as walls, fences, or other spatial landscape features, on gated communities. The purpose of this survey is to understand how individuals perceive the borders of gated communities either from inside or outside the gated communities to test their impact on the surrounding neighborhoods.

Your participation in this study is entirely voluntary and anonymous. Your responses will be kept confidential and will only be used for the purpose of this research project. The survey will take approximately [15 minutes] to complete.

We greatly appreciate your participation in this survey and your contribution to our understanding of this important topic.

عزيزي المشارك ،

شكراً على وقتك للمشاركة في الاستبيان. هذا الاستطلاع هو جزء من رسالة الماجستير التي تستكشف تأثير الحدود ، مثل الأسوار أو المناظر الطبيعية، على المجتمعات المسورة. الغرض من هذا الاستطلاع هو فهم كيفية إدراك الأفراد لحدود المجتمعات المسورة سواء كان يعيش داخلها او خارجها و اختبار تأثيرها على الأحياء المجاورة.

مشاركتك في هذه الدراسة تطوعية بالكامل ومجهولة الاسم. ستبقى إجاباتك سرية ولن تُستخدم إلا لغرض هذا المشروع البحثي. سيستغرق المسح تقريباً [15 دقيقة] حتى يكتمل

ـاقدر مشاركتك هذا

* Indicates required question

Demographic Information – معلومات ديموغرافية

Section (1 of 5)

1. 1. What is your age? – ما هو عمرك؟ *

    Mark only one oval

○ أقل من 18 (سنة) - Less than 18 (years old)

○ من 18 إلى 29 (سنة) - From 18 to 29 (years old)

○ من 30 إلى 39 (سنة) - From 30 to 39 (years old)

○ من 40 إلى 49 (سنة) - From 40 to 49 (years old)

○ من 50 إلى 60 (سنة) - From 50 to 60 (years old)

○ أكبر من 60 (سنة) - More than 60 (years old)

2.   2. What is your gender? - ما هو جنسك؟ *

Mark only one oval.

○ ذكر - Male

○ أنثى - Female

3.   3. Do you live in a new community? - هل تعيش في مجتمع جديد؟ *

Mark only one oval.

○ نعم - Yes

○ لا - No

4.   4. If Yes, Where? *(New Cairo, Zayed, New Administrative Capital, Badr, etc...)* إذا كانت الإجابة نعم ، فأين؟ (القاهرة الجديدة ، زايد ، العاصمة الإدارية الجديدة ، مدينة بدر ، الخ ...)

_____

_____

5.   5. Do you live nearby a gated community? - هل تعيش بالقرب من مجتمع مسور؟ *

Mark only one oval.

○ نعم - Yes

○ لا - No

6.   6. If Yes, Would you please state the name/s of the gated community/communities you live nearby? - إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم ، هل يمكنك من فضلك ذكر (اسم / أسماء) (المجتمع / المجتمعات) المسورة التي تعيش في جوارها؟

_____

_____

_____

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8. 8. Do you pass by any gated communities while you go to work, college or school? - ＊
هل تمر بأية مجتمعات مسورة أثناء ذهابك إلى العمل أو الكلية أو المدرسة؟

Mark only one oval.

○ Yes - نعم

○ No - Y

○ Maybe - من الممكن

People's Perceptions to Common Terminologies - تصورات الناس للمصطلحات الشائعة

Section (2 of 5)

9. 9. If Yes, How do you go to work, college, or school? (you can choose more than one option) - إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم ، كيف تذهب إلى العمل أو الكلية أو المدرسة؟ (يمكنك اختيار اكثر من اختيار وأحد)

Check all that apply.

☐ Driving - قيادة

☐ Private Bus - اوبيس خاص

☐ Walking - مشي

☐ Uber (or any similar services) - اوبر (أو اي خدمات مماثلة)

☐ Public Transportation - بالمواصلات العامة

☐ Other: _____

10. 1. How would you define a community? - كيف تعرف المجتمع؟ ＊

11. 2. What do you think the terminology "Social Segregation" actually means? - ما رأيك ＊
في مصطلح "الفصل الاجتماعي" يعني في الواقع؟

12. 3. Based on what you do think social classes are categorized in Egypt between the ＊
people? - بناء على ما تعتقد أنه يتم تصنيف الطبقات الاجتماعية في مصر بين الناس؟

13. 4. Based on your previous answer, in which social class do you consider yourself? - ＊
بناء على إجابتك السابقة ، في أي فئة اجتماعية تعتبر نفسك؟

Mark only one oval.

○ Upper Class - طبقة عليا

○ High-Middle Class - الطبقة المتوسطة العالية

○ Stable Middle Class - الطبقة المتوسطة المستقرة

○ Low-Middle Class - الطبقة المتوسطة المنخفضة

○ Low Class - الطبقة الفقيرة

14. Do you live in a gated community? - هل تعيش في مجتمع مسور ؟ *

Mark only one oval.

◯ Yes - نعم   *Skip to question 43*

◯ No - لا

Perceptions of Gated Communities - تصورات المجتمعات المغلقة

Section (2 of 5)

15. 1. What do you think are the primary reasons why people choose to live in gated communities? (You can choose more than one option) - ما هي برأيك الأسباب الرئيسية التي تجعل الناس يختارون العيش في مجتمعات مسورة؟ (يمكنك اختيار أكثر من خيار) *

Check all that apply.

☐ Safety and Security. - السلامة والأمن,

☐ Reduced Traffic. - ازمة سير منخفضة.

☐ Seeking Exclusivity. - السعي إلى التفرد.

☐ More Pedestrian Friendly. - أكثر سلامة للمشاة.

☐ Environmental Aspects - الجوانب البيئية.

☐ Sense of Community - الإحساس بالانتماء للمجتمع.

☐ Other: _____

16. 2. In your opinion, what are the drawbacks of living in a gated community? - ما هي برأيك عيوب العيش في مجتمع مسور ؟ *

_____

17. 3. Do you believe that gated communities promote a sense of safety and security for their residents? Why or why not? - هل تعتقد أن المجتمعات المسورة تعزز الشعور بالأمن والأمان لسكانها؟ لما و لما لا؟ *

_____

18. 4. Do you think that the residents of gated communities are actively engaged with the surrounding community? - هل تعتقد أن سكان المجتمعات المسورة يشاركون بنشاط مع المجتمع المحيط (سواء باستخدام خدمات أو نشاطات) ؟ *

Mark only one oval.

◯ نعم - Yes

◯ No - ﻻ

◯ من الممكن - Maybe

19. 5. Do you think the prevalence of gated communities impacts social and economic
inequality? - هل تعتقد أن انتشار المجتمعات المسورة يؤثر على عدم المساواة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية؟ *

Mark only one oval.

◯ نعم - Yes

◯ No - ﻻ

◯ من الممكن - Maybe

Social Segregation in Gated Communities - الفصل الاجتماعي في المجتمعات المغلقة

Section (3 of 5)

20. 1. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement: "The walls of gated
communities in my neighborhood contribute to a sense of exclusion and segregation"? *
ما مدى شدة موافقتك أو عدم موافقتك على العبارة: "تساهم جدران المجتمعات المسورة في الحي الذي أسكن -
فيه في شعوري بالإقصاء والعزل"؟

Mark only one oval.

أرفض بشدة - Strongly Disagree

1 ◯

2 ◯

3 ◯

4 ◯

5 ◯

6 ◯

7 ◯

8 ◯

9 ◯

10 ◯

موافق بشدة - Strongly Agree

170

21. 2. Why or why not you do believe that gated communities contribute to social
segregation? - لماذا أو لماذا لا تعتقد أن المجتمعات المغلقة تساهم في الفصل الاجتماعي؟

22. 3. On a scale of 1-10, how do you perceive the impact of the different types of borders *
(i.e. high solid ones, friendly ones, green ones, permeable ones) on social segregation
between communities? - على مقياس من 1 إلى 10 ، كيف ترى تأثير الأنواع المختلفة من الحدود (أي
الحدود الصلبة العالية ، والحدود الصديقة ، والحدود الخضراء ، والحدود القابلة للاختراق) على الفصل
الاجتماعي بين المجتمعات؟

Mark only one oval.

No Impact - غير مؤثر

1 ◯

2 ◯

3 ◯

4 ◯

5 ◯

6 ◯

7 ◯

8 ◯

9 ◯

10 ◯

Strong Impact - تأثير قوي

23. 4. In your opinion, how can communities and developers work together to design gated *
communities that are more inclusive and promote social integration? - في رأيك ، كيف
يمكن للمجتمعات والمطورين العمل معا لتصميم مجتمعات مسورة تكون أكثر شمولا وتعزز التكامل الاجتماعي؟

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24. 5. Do you think that gated communities should be required to provide public access to *
certain amenities, such as parks or community centers? Why or why not? - هل تعتقد أنه
يجب أن يطلب من المجتمعات المسورة توفير وصول الجمهور إلى بعض المرافق ، مثل الحدائق أو المراكز
المجتمعية؟ لما و لما لا؟؟

---

25. 6. In your opinion, what role should local governments & different stakeholders play in *
regulating the design of gated communities to promote social integration and prevent social
segregation? - في رأيك ، ما هو الدور الذي يجب أن تلعبه الحكومات المحلية وأصحاب المصلحة المختلفون في تنظيم
تصميم المجتمعات المسورة لتعزيز التكامل الاجتماعي ومنع الفصل الاجتماعي؟

Check all that apply

	Designing the Borders - تصميم الحدود	Participating In Surveys - المشاركة في الاستطلاعات	Stating Rules & Regulations - ذكر القواعد واللوائح	Supervision of the Design Process - الإشراف على إجراءات التصميم	Supervision After Construction - الإشراف بعد البناء	No Role - لا دور
Local Authorities - السلطات المحلية	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Developers (Decision Makers) - المطورون (صناع القرار)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Landscape Architects - مهندسي المناظر الطبيعية	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The Surrounding Neighborhoods' Residents - سكان الأحياء المجاورة	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

---

26. 7. Is there any other stakeholder you think needs to be involved? If yes, then who? and
in what role?

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تصورات عن الجدران وتصميم المناظر الطبيعية - Perceptions of Walls and Landscape Design

Section (4 of 5)

27. 1. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement: "The landscape design of *
     the fences around the gated communities in my neighborhood is visually appealing"?
     ما مدى شدة موافقتك أو عدم موافقتك على العبارة: "تصميم المناظر الطبيعية للأسوار حول المجتمعات المسورة
     في الحي الذي أعيش فيه جذاب بصرياً"؟

Mark only one oval.

Strongly Disagree - أرفض بشدة

1   ◯

2   ◯

3   ◯

4   ◯

5   ◯

6   ◯

7   ◯

8   ◯

9   ◯

10 ◯

Strongly Agree - موافق بشدة

28. 2. Do you think the use of trees, shrubs, and other greenery along the boundaries of *
     gated communities in your neighborhood contribute to the overall aesthetic appeal of
     the neighborhood? - هل تعتقد أن استخدام الأشجار والشجيرات والمساحات الخضراء الأخرى على طول
     حدود المجتمعات المسورة في منطقتك تساهم في المظهر الجمالي العام للحي؟

Mark only one oval.

◯ نعم - Yes

◯ لا - No

◯ من الممكن - Maybe

173

29.   3. How safe do you think it is to walk by this fence? -   إلى أي مدى تعتقد أنه من الآمن السير بجانب هذا السياج؟

2   ◯

3   ◯

4   ◯

5   ◯

6   ◯

7   ◯

8   ◯

9   ◯

10 ◯

Very Safe - آمن جدا

30.   4. What influenced your answer? -   ما الذي أثر على إجابتك؟

31.   5. How safe do you think it is to walk by this fence? - ما مدى أمان السير بجانب هذا السياج في اعتقادك؟

غير آمن - Unsafe

1 ◯

2 ◯

3 ◯

4 ◯

5 ◯

6 ◯

7 ◯

8 ◯

9 ◯

10 ◯

Very Safe - آمن جدا

32.   6. What influenced your answer?   -   ما الذي أثر على إجابتك؟ *

_____

_____

33.   7. How safe do you think it is to walk by this fence?   -   إلى أي مدى تعتقد أنه من الآمن السير بجانب هذا *
السياج؟

غير آمن - Unsafe

1 ○

2 ○

3 ○

4 ○

5 ○

6 ○

7 ○

8 ○

9 ○

10 ○

Very Safe - آمن جدا

34.   8. What influenced your answer?   - ما الذي أثر على اجابتك؟

_____

_____

_____

35.   9. Can you select from the bottom landscape elements, what you think affects the safety of   *
the people outside the gated community?   - هل يمكنك الاختيار من بين عناصر المناظر الطبيعية السفلية
، ما تعتقد أنه يؤثر على سلامة الناس خارج المجتمع المسور؟

Check all that apply.

☐ Lighting. - الاضارة

☐ Haight of fences/ walls. - ارتفاع الاسوار و المرافط

☐ Material of fences/ walls. - خامة الاسوار و المرافط

☐ Color of fences/ walls. - لون الاسوار و المرافط

☐ Permeability of fences. - شفافية الأسوار

☐ Street furniture. - الفرش

☐ Security Cameras – كاميرات المراقبة   ☐ Signages – اللافتات الترحيبية

☐ Trees & greenery. – الاشجار و الزراعة.   ☐ Sidewalk width. – عرض مسار المشاة

36.   10. Which of the previous elements you think has the strongest effect on the safety of   *
the people outside the gated community? – أي من العناصر السابقة تعتقد أنها ذات التأثير الأقوى
على سلامة الناس خارج المجتمع المسور؟

Mark only one oval.

◯ Lighting. – الإنارة.

◯ Height of fences/ walls. – ارتفاع الاسوار و الحوائط.

◯ Material of fences/ walls. – خامة الاسوار و الحوائط.

◯ Color of fences/ walls. – لون الاسوار و الحوائط.

◯ Permeability of fences. – شفافية الأسوار.

◯ Street furniture. – الفرش.

◯ Security Cameras – كاميرات المراقبة.

◯ Signages. – اللافتات الترحيبية.

◯ Trees & greenery. – الاشجار و الزراعة.

◯ Sidewalk width. – عرض مسار المشاة.

37. 11. Can you select from the bottom landscape elements, what you think affects the aesthetic *
    appeal of the overall neighborhood? -

    هل يمكنك الاختيار من بين عناصر المناظر الطبيعية السفلية ، ما تعتقد أنه يؤثر على المظهر الجمالي للحي ككل؟

    Check all that apply.

☐ Lighting. - الإنارة.

☐ Height of fences/ walls. - ارتفاع الأسوار و - الحوائط

☐ Material of fences/ walls. - خامة الأسوار و - الحوائط

☐ Color of fences/ walls. - لون الأسوار و - الحوائط

☐ Permeability of fences. - نفاذية الأسوار -

☐ Street furniture. - الفرش -

☐ Security Cameras. – كاميرات المراقبة   ☐ Signages. – اللافتات التوجيهية

☐ Trees & greenery. – الأشجار و الزراعة   ☐ Sidewalk width. – عرض مسار المشاة

38.   12. Which of the previous elements you think has the strongest effect on the aesthetic   *
appeal of the overall neighborhood? – أي من العناصر السابقة تعتقد أنه له أقوى تأثير على المظهر
الجمالي للحي ككل؟

Mark only one oval.

◯ Lighting. – الاضاءة

◯ Height of fences/ walls. – ارتفاع الأسوار و الجوانط

◯ Material of fences' walls. – خامة الأسوار و الجوانط

◯ Color of fences' walls. – لون الأسوار و الجوانط

◯ Permeability of fences. – نفاذية الأسوار

◯ Street furniture. – الفرش

◯ Security Cameras. – كاميرات المراقبة

◯ Signages. – اللافتات التوجيهية

◯ Trees & greenery. – الأشجار و الزراعة

◯ Sidewalk width. – عرض مسار المشاة

Community Engagement – المشاركة المجتمعية

Section (5 of 5)

180

39. 1. Is there any activities that you'd do around the fences of the gated community? -
هل هناك أي أنشطة يمكنك القيام بها حول أسوار المجمع المسور؟

Mark only one oval.

◯ Yes - نعم

◯ No - لا

◯ Maybe - من الممكن

40. 2. If Yes, then what type of activities you would do? - إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم ، فما نوع الأنشطة
التي ستفعلها؟

_____

41. 3. Have you ever faced any issues or conflicts while doing any activities along the
borders of the gated community? If so, please describe. - هل سبق لك أن واجهت أي مشاكل
أو نزاعات أثناء القيام بأي أنشطة على طول حدود المجتمع المسور؟ إذا كان الأمر كذلك ، يرجى الوصف.

_____

42. 4. Recommend what you think could be the best option to boost the community
engagement along the borders of the gated communities? - أوصي بما تعتقد أنه الخيار
الأفضل لتعزيز مشاركة المجتمع على طول حدود المجتمعات المسورة؟

Gated Communities' Residents Perceptive - وجهة نظر سكان المجتمعات المصورة

Section (2 of 5)

43. 1. What do you think are the primary reasons why you chose to live in a gated
community? (You can choose more than one option) - في رأيك ، ما هي الأسباب الأساسية
لاختيارك العيش في مجتمع مسور؟ (يمكنك اختيار أكثر من خيار)

Check all that apply.

☐ Safety and Security. - السلامة والأمن.

☐ Reduced Traffic. - ازدحام مرور منخفضة.

☐ Seeking Exclusivity. - السعي إلى التفرد.

☐ More Pedestrian Friendly. - أكثر ملائمة للمشاة.

☐ Environmental Aspects - الجوانب البيئية.

☐ Sense of Community - الإحساس بانتماء المجتمع.

☐ Other: _____

44. 2. In your opinion, what are the drawbacks of living in a gated community? - ما هي *
براك عيوب العيش في مجتمع مسور ؟

_____

_____

45. 3. Do you believe that gated communities promote a sense of safety and security for *
you? Why or why not? - هل تعتقد أن المجتمعات المسورة تعزز الشعور بالأمن والأمان لك؟ لما و لما
؟لا

_____

_____

46. 4. Do you think that you are actively engaged with the surrounding community (either *
by using specific services or doing certain activities)? - هل تشارك مع المجتمع المحيط (سواء
باستخدام خدمات أو نشاطات) ؟

Mark only one oval.

◯ نعم – Yes

◯ No – لا

◯ Maybe – من الممكن

47. 5. Do you think the prevalence of gated communities impacts social and economic *
inequality? - هل تعتقد أن انتشار المجتمعات المسورة يؤثر على عدم المساواة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية؟

Mark only one oval.

◯ نعم – Yes

◯ No – لا

◯ Maybe – من الممكن

Social Segregation in Gated Communities - الفصل الاجتماعي في المجتمعات المغلقة

Section (3 of 5)

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48. 1. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement: "The walls of the gated   *
community that I live in contribute to a sense of exclusion and segregation"?   -   ما مدى
شدة موافقتك أو عدم موافقتك على العبارة: "تساهم جدران المجتمع المسور الذي أعيش فيه في الشعور بالإقصاء
والعزل"؟

Mark only one oval.

أرفض بشدة - Strongly Disagree

1 ◯

2 ◯

3 ◯

4 ◯

5 ◯

6 ◯

7 ◯

8 ◯

9 ◯

10 ◯

موافق بشدة - Strongly Agree

49. 2. Why or why not you do believe that gated communities contribute to social
segregation?   -   لماذا أو لماذا لا تعتقد أن المجتمعات المغلقة تساهم في الفصل الاجتماعي؟

_____

_____

50. 3. On a scale of 1-10, how do you perceive the impact of the different types of borders   *
(i.e. high solid ones, friendly ones, green ones, permeable ones) on social segregation
between communities? - (أي ، كيف ترى تأثير الأنواع المختلفة من الحدود على مقياس من 1 إلى 10 ،
الحدود الصلبة العالية ، والحدود الصديقة ، والحدود الخضراء ، والحدود القابلة للاختراق) على الفصل
الاجتماعي بين المجتمعات؟

Mark only one oval.

غير مؤثر – No Impact

1 ⬭

2 ⬭

3 ⬭

4 ⬭

5 ⬭

6 ⬭

7 ⬭

8 ⬭
_____

9 ⬭
_____

10 ⬭
_____

تأثير قوي – Strong Impact

51. 4. In your opinion, how can communities and developers work together to design gated *
communities that are more inclusive and promote social integration? - كيف ، في رأيك
يمكن للمجتمعات والمطورين العمل معا لتصميم مجتمعات مسورة تكون أكثر شمولاً وتعزز التكامل الإجتماعي؟

_____

_____

52. 5. Do you think that gated communities should be required to provide public access to *
certain amenities, such as parks or community centers? Why or why not? - هل تعتقد أنه
يجب أن يُطلب من المجتمعات المسورة توفير وصول الجمهور إلى بعض المرافق ، مثل الحدائق أو المراكز
المجتمعية؟ لما ولما لا؟

_____

_____

53. 6. In your opinion, what role should local governments & different stakeholders play in *
regulating the design of gated communities to promote social integration and prevent social
segregation? - ما هو الدور الذي يجب أن تلعبه الحكومات المحلية وأصحاب المصلحة المختلفون في تنظيم ، في رأيك
تصميم المجتمعات المسورة لتعزيز التكامل الإجتماعي ومنع الفصل الإجتماعي؟

Check all that apply.

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	Designing the Borders - تصميم الحدود	Participating In Surveys - المشاركة في الإستطلاعات	Stating Rules & Regulations - ذكر القواعد والقوانين	Supervision of the Design Process - الإشراف على إجراءات التصميم	Supervision After Construction - الإشراف بعد - البناء	No Role - لا دور
Local Authorities - السلطات المحلية	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Developers (Decision Makers) - المطورون (صناع القرار)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Landscape Architects - مهندسي المناظر الطبيعية	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The Surrounding Neighborhoods' Residents - سكان الأحياء المجاورة	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

54. 7. Is there any other stakeholder you think needs to be involved? If yes, then who? and in what role?

Perceptions of Walls and Landscape Design - تصورات عن الجدران وتصميم المناظر الطبيعية

Section (4 of 5)

55. 1. How strongly do you agree with this statement "the visual aesthetic of the border of *
the gated community that I live in is important to me"? - ما مدى موافقتك على هذا البيان "إن
المظهر الجمالي لحدود المجتمع المسور الذي أعيش فيه مهمة بالنسبة لي"؟

Mark only one oval.

Strongly Disagree - أرفض بشدة

1 ◯

2 ◯

3 ◯

4 ◯

5 ⭕

6 ⭕

7 ⭕

8 ⭕

9 ⭕

10 ⭕

موافق بشدة - Strongly Agree

56. 2. How safe do you think it is to walk by this fence? - إلى أي مدى تعتقد أنه من الأمن السير بجانب هذا السياج؟ *

Mark only one oval.

غير آمن - Unsafe

1 ⭕

2 ⭕

3 ⭕

4 ⭕

5 ⭕

6 ⭕

7 ○

8 ○

9 ○

10 ○

Very Safe - امن جدا

57.   3. What influenced your answer? - ما الذي أثر على إجابتك؟ *

_____

58.   4. How safe do you think it is to walk by this fence? - ما مدى أمان السير بجانب هذا السياج في اعتقادك؟

Mark only one oval.

خير امن - Unsafe

1 ○

2 ○

3 ○

4 ○

5	○
6	○
7	○
8	○
9	○
10	○

Very Safe - امن جدا

59. 5. What influenced your answer? – ما الذي أثر على إجابتك؟ *

_____

_____

60. 6. How safe do you think it is to walk by this fence? – إلى أي مدى تعتقد أنه من الأمن السير بجانب هذا * السياج؟

غير امن - Unsafe

| 1 | ○ |

2 ◯
___

3 ◯
___

4 ◯
___

5 ◯
___

6 ◯
___

7 ◯
___

8 ◯
___

9 ◯
___

10 ◯
___

Very Safe - اس هنا

61. 7. What influenced your answer? - ما الذي أثر على إجابتك؟ *

_____

_____

62. 8. If you had to choose from the following two options to be the fence of the gated
community that you live in, which one will you choose? - إذا كان عليك الاختيار من بين الخيارين -
التاليين لتكون سور المجتمع السور الذي تعيش فيه ، فما الخيار الذي ستختاره؟

Check all that apply

☐ The High Solid Design - السور العالي الصلب   ☐ The Medium Length Green Design - السور
المتوسط الإرتفاع و المزود بالإشجار

63. 9. Would you please justify why did you choose option 1 or 2 *

_____

_____

64. 10. Can you select from the bottom landscape elements that could lie along the border, what you think affects your safety? (you can choose more than one option) - هل يمكنك الاختيار من بين عناصر المناظر الطبيعية السفلية التي يمكن أن تقع على طول الحدود ، ما الذي تعتقد أنه يؤثر على سلامتك؟ (يمكنك اختيار أكثر من خيار) *

Check all that apply.

[ ] Lighting. - الإنارة

[ ] Height of fences/ walls. - ارتفاع الأسوار و الحوائط

[ ] Material of fences/ walls. - خامة الأسوار و الحوائط

[ ] Color of fences/ walls. - لون الأسوار و الحوائط

[ ] Permeability of fences. - نفاذية الأسوار

[ ] Street furniture. - الفرش

☐ Security Cameras. - كاميرات المراقبة

☐ Signages. - اللافتات التوجيهية

☐ Trees & greenery. - الأشجار و الزراعة

☐ Sidewalk width. - عرض مسار المشاة

65.   10. Which of the previous elements you think has the strongest effect on your safety?   *
أي من العناصر السابقة تعتقد أنها ذات التأثير الأقوى على سلامة الناس خارج المجتمع المسور؟   -

Mark only one oval.

◯ Lighting. - الأنارة

◯ Height of fences/ walls. - ارتفاع الاسوار و الحوائط

◯ Material of fences/ walls. - خامة الاسوار و الحوائط

◯ Color of fences/ walls. - لون الاسوار و الحوائط

◯ Permeability of fences. - نفاذية الأسوار

◯ Street furniture. - الفرش

◯ Security Cameras. - كاميرات المراقبة

◯ Signages. - اللافتات التوجيهية

◯ Trees & greenery. - الأشجار و الزراعة

◯ Sidewalk width. - عرض مسار المشاة

66.   11. Can you select from the bottom landscape elements along the border of your gated   *
community, what you think affects the image of your compound? -
ل يمكنك الاختيار من بين عناصر المناظر الطبيعية السفلية على طول حدود مجتمعك المسور ، ما تعتقد أنه يؤثر على
صورة الكومباوند الخاص بك؟

Check all that apply.

☐ الأنارة - .Lighting

☐ ارتفاع الأسوار و - .Height of fences/ walls
الحوائط

☐ خامة الأسوار و - .Material of fences/ walls
الحوائط

☐ لون الأسوار و - .Color of fences/ walls
الحوائط

☐ شفافية الأسوار - .Permeability of fences

☐ القرش - .Street furniture

☐ كاميرات المراقبة - .Security Cameras

☐ اللافتات الترجيهية - .Signages

☐ الأشجار و الزراعة - .Trees & greenery

☐ عرض مسار المشاة - .Sidewalk width

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67. 12. Which of the previous elements you think has the strongest effect on the image of *
your compound? - أي من العناصر السابقة تعتقد أنه له اقوى تأثير على صورة الكومباوند الخاص بك؟

Mark only one oval.

⊂⊃ Lighting. - الإنارة

⊂⊃ Height of fences/ walls. - ارتفاع الأسوار و الحوائط

⊂⊃ Material of fences/ walls. - خامة الأسوار و الحوائط

⊂⊃ Color of fences/ walls. - لون الأسوار و الحوائط

⊂⊃ Permeability of fences. - نفاذية الأسوار

⊂⊃ Street furniture. - الفرش

⊂⊃ Security Cameras. - كاميرات المراقبة

⊂⊃ Signages. - اللافتات الترحيبية

⊂⊃ Trees & greenery. - الأشجار و الزراعة

⊂⊃ Sidewalk width. - عرض ممر المشاة

Community Engagement - المشاركة المجتمعية

Section (5 of 5)

68. 1. Is there any activities that you'd do around the fences of your gated community? - *
هل هناك أي أنشطة يمكنك القيام بها حول أسوار الكومباوند الذي تعيش فيه؟

Mark only one oval.

⊂⊃ Yes - نعم

◯ No - Y

⊂⊃ Maybe - من الممكن

69. 2. If Yes, then what type of activities you would do? - اذا كانت الإجابة نعم ، فما نوع الأنشطة
التي ستفعلها؟

_____

70. 3. Have you ever faced any issues or conflicts while doing any activities along the
borders of your compound? If so, please describe. - هل سبق لك أن واجهت أي مشاكل أو نزاعات
أثناء القيام بأي أنشطة على طول حدود الكومباوند الذي تعيش به؟ إذا كان الأمر كذلك ، يرجى الوصف.

_____

_____

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71. 5. Do you think its important to let people engage along the borders of the compound that you live in?- هل تعتقد أنه من المهم السماح للناس بالاندماج على طول حدود الكومبوند الذي تعيش فيه؟

Mark only one oval.

◯ Yes - نعم

◯ No - لا

◯ Maybe - من الممكن

72. 6. Justify why or why not. *

73. 7. Recommend what you think is the best option to boost your needs of (safety, sense of community, etc..) in the borders' design? - أوصي بما تعتقد أنه الخيار الأفضل لتعزيز احتياجاتك - (الأمان ، الإحساس بالانتماء للمجتمع ، إلخ ..) في تصميم الحدود؟

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Google Forms

Online Questionnaire

Raw Data of Answers

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إقرار

هذه الرسالة مقدمة في جامعة عين شمس للحصول على درجة العمران المتكامل
والتصميم المستدام. إن العمل الذي تحويه هذه الرسالة قد تم إنجازه بمعرفة الباحث سنة 2023

هذا ويقر الباحث أن العمل المقدم هو خالصة بحثه الشخصي وأنه قد اتبع الإسلوب العلمي السليم في
الإشارة إلى المواد المؤخوذه من المراجع العلمية كل في مكانه في مختلف أجزاء الرسالة

وهذا إقرار مني بذلك،،،

التاريخ: يوليو 2023

الباحث: **ملك حازم**

التوقيع

ملك حازم

حدود المجتمعات المسورة: بين الحدود المكانية والفصل الاجتماعي

الملخص

المجتمعات المسورة أصبحت سمة سائدة في المناظر الطبيعية الحضرية المعاصرة، مما أثار مخاوف بشأن الفصل الاجتماعي. يركز هذا البحث على السمات المكانية وعناصر المناظر الطبيعية داخل حدود المجتمعات المسورة وتأثيرها على التفاعل الاجتماعي والفصل العنصري. تهدف هذه الأطروحة إلى معالجة السؤال الرئيسي: كيف يؤثر تصميم المناظر الطبيعية للمنطقة الحدودية على نشاط الواجهة العامة/الخاصة للمجتمعات المسورة ؟ وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإنه يستكشف تصور الحدود كأساليب مادية للفصل وإمكانية اتباع نهج بديل. تقر الأبحاث الحالية بوجود الفصل الاجتماعي في المجتمعات المسورة ولكنها توفر نظرة ثاقبة محدودة للدور المحدد لعناصر المناظر الطبيعية خلف الحدود فقط. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى سد هذه الفجوة من خلال فحص العلاقة بين المجتمعات المسورة، والفصل الاجتماعي، والحدود المكانية من منظور متعدد التخصصات يعالج الحاجة إلى دراسة هذا الموضوع دراسة شاملة، باستخدام الأساليب النوعية ودراسات الحالة، لتوفير فهم واضح من خلال الجمع بين الدراسات الاجتماعية ودراسات المناظر الطبيعية، وإجراء مقابلات مع السكان والسلطات المحلية والمطورين والمصممين، لاستكشاف عناصر التصميم والطرق التي تساهم بها عناصر الحدود والمناظر الطبيعية في الحدود الاجتماعية. يسلط البحث الضوء على تأثير عناصر المناظر الطبيعية المختلفة على الفصل الاجتماعي ويسلط الضوء على أهمية النظر في نُهج بديلة لتعزيز التكامل المجتمعي الذي يقدم توصيات عملية لتصميم وتطوير المجتمعات السكنية في المستقبل.

الكلمات الرئيسية: الحدود ، الحدود ، الجدار ، المجتمعات المغلقة ، الفصل الاجتماعي ، تصميم المناظر الطبيعية ، الحدود المكانية ، المشاركة المجتمعية ، صنع المكان ، التدرج ، عدم الوضوح ، علم النفس البيئي.

حدود المجتمعات المسورة: بين الحدود المكانية والفصل الاجتماعي

مقدمة للحصول على درجة الماجستير في العمران المتكامل والتصميم المستدام

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أستاذ ....

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أستاذ ....

جامعة ....

تاريخ المناقشة................

الدراسات العليا

ختم الإجازة

أجيزت الرسالة بتاريخ: ....   موافقة مجلس الكلية ../../...

موافقة مجلس الجامعة ../../...

جامعة عين شـــمس

جامعة عين شمس

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رسالة مقدمة للحصول على درجة الماجستير في العمران المتكامل والتصميم المستدام

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